oth, and sold gth of time, me wrinkled eat and dust six months.

and sold for

VOL. XVIII.

Our Home, our Country, our Brother Man.

The Doe Plough.

We like to see competition in the improvement of agricultural implements. The farmers fare the better for it in the production of better tools. and we hope the improvers also receive a substantial reward in the call for their manufactures. Kenneher has not been asleen in this matter. and among other improvements that have had their origin among the mechanics of our county, gall bladder very much distended. Bleeding and we can point with satisfaction to the Doe Plough. purgatives have been resorted to, but with not ties have given it premiums, and deservedly, too. season, they would be of more avail; but the cord, N. H., has spent the best part of his life, discovered until it is too firmly seated to eradicate thus far, in his efforts to improve this invaluable easily. implement, and his indefatigable perseverance has at length been rewarded with great success. His No. 7 is a capital breaking-up plough, large. This is a promising name for an apple, espewell-proportioned, and strong; with a good team, cially to a hungry man. We have heard the vathe way it turns the furrow is a caution to a riety of apple to which this name is appended

ploughman. establishment of the Messrs. Lambard, of this says it is a very superior autumn apple, and that city, we were referred to some change in the it proves to be such a hearty mouthful that he width of his No. 5 Doe Plough, which evidently has not ventured to suggest an alteration of its makes a more efficient implement of it, and ena- "inelegant" title, as it may be considered by bles it to perform still better work than hereto- some pomologists. It originated in Wilmington.

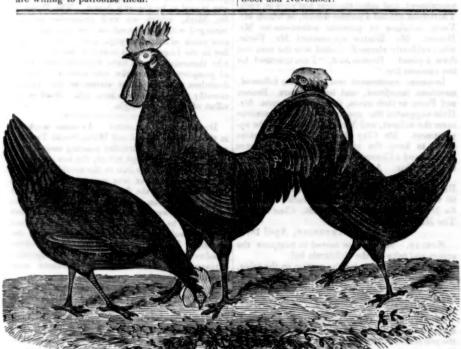
already disposed of a large assortment of these as a fall apple, as the former is as a winter one ploughs this year, and is still prepared to fill all In size it is about medium; of roundish form orders for them, from a ship load to a single with a yellow skin nearly or quite covered with plough, as occasion may require.

cal farmers are satisfied with their merits, and high flavored, rich, abundant juice. Ripe in Ocare willing to patronize them.

A disease, resembling vertigo or blind staggers, has prevailed to some extent recently in Winthrop among the cattle, and several valua-

er with slight convulsive spasms, and soon are found to be blind, running against obstacles in their way, and resting their heads against the wall. They refuse to eat, begin to drool or froth at the mouth, and sometimes turn round and round like a dog after his tail, when they fall down. The eyes look heavy, and the animal is. lank and weak. The pulse not much increased Some of the cattle that have died, have been ex amined. Water has been found in the brain and around the pith of the back bone (spinal column.) Lungs, heart and stomach not diseased, but the We have spoken of this before, and our soci-Mr. Doe, formerly of this city, new of Con-

recommended as a valuable one, and Hovey, in While examining some improvements in the his last number of the Magazine of Horticulture. Mass., very near the spot where the Baldwin ap-We are happy to learn by Mr. L. that he has ple sprung up from the seed, and is as superior brilliant red in stripes and splashes; flesh vel This call for them is evidence that the practi- lowish, fine, crisp, and tender; with a peculiarly tober and November



Spanish Hens.

proof of bad breeding, if other points are right. The old proverb that "every dog must have "Spanish hens are also of large size and good his day" is becoming applicable to the tenants of figure, and are celebrated as good layers. prothe hen-roost; for poor Biddy, after having been so long considered rather a necessary evil among shape, being very thick at both ends, and yet the farm stock, has at length become of sufficient tapering off a little at each end. They are by consequence to enlist the attention of all classes, no means good mothers of families, even when from loafing lout to "men of high degree." from loafing lout to "men of high degree."

The hen fever has become quite extensive, and to do, proving very careless, and frequently the different breeds take rank according to the trampling half their brood under foot. But the fancy of individuals in different locations. There inconveniences of this habit are easily obviated is certainly quite a choice among the different by causing the eggs to be hatched by some more varieties, and more attention is being paid to motherly hen." keeping them more distinct and pure. We may In regard to their becoming acclimated, we at some future day, when we are better prepared can only say that they do very well in Maine, with portraits of different indviduals who are distinguished in poultrydom, give a chapter on hens, before winter is past. illustrating the difference in the various breeds In regard to the "splendid Spanish" variety now raised. At present we must be content which is mentioned by the writer above quoted with introducing you to the "Spanish Hen." we would say that some years since a lot of fowls

We are indebted to the publishers of the New England Farmer for this splendid cut. The portraits were taken from specimens exhibited at the great hen show by Daniel Buxton, of Dan-the great hen show by Daniel Buxton, of Dan-have now become so amalgamated with other vers, Ms. It will be seen that this variety are breeds that they have lost their peculiar characteristics in a great measure. Although they stately fowls, being both ornamental and useful. D. J. Brown, in his work recently published encomb and laid those large and peculiarly shaped titled the "American Poultry Yard," says:

eggs described above. With the exception of "This is a noble race of fowls, possessing freezing their combs, there was no particular many great merits; of spirited and animated aptrouble in their enduring our climate. pearance, of considerable size, excellent for the table, both in whiteness of flesh and skin, and also in flavor, being juicy and tender, and laying exceedingly large eggs, in considerable numbers. Amongst birds of its own breed, it is not defi-ing, with your leave I will make a few remarks cient in courage; though it yields without show-ing much fight to those which have a dash of well intended, however they may be received and game blood in their veins. It should be a gen- used. And I will first notice the potato crop, eral favorite in all large cities, for the additional which is one of the great staples of Maine, and

advantage that no soil of smoke or dirt is apparent on its plumage.

"The thorough-bred birds of the fancy should is a well established law of natural philosophy. be entirely black, as far as feathers are concerned, and when in high condition, display a greenish metallic lustre. The combs of both cock and hen are exceedingly large, of a vivid and most brilliant scarlet, that of the hen drooping over on one side. Their most singular feature is a large white patch of the same designed for them, and will not propper well, when much removed. white patch, or ear lobe, on the cheek, of a fleshy white patch, or ear lobe, on the cheek, of a fleshy substance, similar to the wattles, which are small in the hone, but large and very conspicuous in the cocks. This marked contrast of black, bright-red, and white, makes the head of the Spanish cock as handsome as that of any other variety; and in the granting bread, the whole form is autural ballata. This attempt to cock as handsome as that of any other variety; and in the granting bread, the whole form is white patch, or ear lobe, on the cheek, of a fleshy prosper well, when much removed. and in the genuine breed, the whole form is equally good; but the scraggy, long-legged, misshapen mongrels are often met with enough to this alarming disease called the rot, which has potato to keep it from moving, and pull the potato to keep it from moving, and pull the potato to keep it from moving, and pull the potato to keep it from moving, and pull the potato to keep it from moving and pull the potato to

Disease among Cattle.

ble animals have died with it.

The cattle are at first taken trembling, or rath-

Beef Steak Apple.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

The Potato.

MR. EDITOR:-The time being near for seed-

all the light showers through the summer, they up into hills, and that is all that can be done till I think the above remarks are well worthy the the harvest. In this way the tops will be short attention of our farmers.

fast and too large, do not contain enough of

woody fibre to give them proper strength. Con-

quently the stalks have a loose, feeble, sickly

If these two evils can be avoided, the potatoes if these two evils can be avoided, the potatoes will not rot. Another advantage is, the potatoes can be planted much earlier, in this way, in turf armers have not yet learned the value of such We will just suggest however not to get them too the cattle, particular state of health, or some and, than in old mellow land. This is my animals, and the improvement they have made in the stock of Maine. His descendants, both theory, and I have preached it to the farmers ever thorough-bred and grade, have been widely circuled it as one of my odd notions; and perhaps to be valuable animals. I think it would be it is, but the potatoes have continued to rot, especially when well manured. Should these

come to them. If not, they are well intended. Portland, April 10, 1850.

Written for the Maine Farmer. for Glass Covering to Hot Beds.

PRILO.

necticut and New Jersey. It will doubtless succeed even in Maine, by forcing in hot beds. We once planted a few, by way of experiment, in a hot bed, but after waiting sufficiently long for

are occasionally produced handsomely streaked with red on the hackles and back. This is no

effort has been to produce quantity, regardless of will do well from the middle of May to the last quality. To this end they have planted largely of June.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1850.

and manured highly, to force a great crop; and, "Place your sprouts in drills ten or twelve when near to navigation, have raised their bread-inches spart—a little deeper than they stood in stuff by an exchange of potatoes. This did very the hot bed. Let the hill be a little dishing, to well so long as the article continued in such hold the water. If it is dry weather at the time health as not to rot. But this unnatural mode of of setting, water as you would cabbages. Preulture from year to year, degenerated the root, pare the soil as soon as the frost is out and the ll its constitution became so broken as to pro- ground is sufficiently dry. Plow or spade to the luce the rot. Many causes have been assigned depth of a foot or more. Throw the ground for this disease, but no one has yet satisfied the into ridges by turning two furrows together; set ublic mind, and it is now generally agreed that your sprouts on the top of the ridges. Care we are about as much in the dark as ever.

Every effect produced is the consequence of with earth, as in that case they will take root, combination and operation of certain philo- which will prevent the growth of the first setophical causes, and we can never rightly under- ting. They can be cultivated in any part of the and cause nor effect, till we go to this source Granite State, as well as at the South. They for information. We may set up our own rules will grow on any soil where corn will. I have of wisdom against nature's laws and philosophize tried them on different kinds-sandy loam is

as much as we please, but nature will never best." thange, nor reward such efforts. The point in A cheap substitute for hot bed lights may be which speculations on this subject have most formed by coating stout cotton stuff with a comagreed, is that it is a fungus, or assemblage of position of three pints boiled linseed oil, four nvisible insects, forming vicious and corroding ounces white resin, and one ounce sugar of lead. After heating the oil, melt the resin in it,—grind effect is probably produced in the following man- the sugar of lead in a little oil, and then mix the ner. By over-forcing the plant with manure, the whole together.

plant runs too much to tops. 'They, growing too Vassalboro', 4th month, 1850.

Written for the Maine Farmer

Remarks on Breeding Stock. MR. EDITOR :- Permit me to make a few renstitution, and are incapable of bearing the mmon visissitudes of the climate, from heat to marks through your valuable journal. Having old, from wet to dry. A warm rain ensues, and been a reader of the Maine Farmer, for some lears off hot, with a scorching sun, succeeded few years, I have occasionally noticed some very y a cold, chilly night. Now look at the philosoph- interesting articles, urging the importance of the al result. The warm rain loosened and opened improvement of our neat stock-a subject which ne pores, the hot sun over-heated and enfeebled is very much neglected by a large portion of our e whole plant, and the cold night chilled it, farmers; yet there are some who understand and the feeble thing took a severe cold before it their true interest, and have made great improveuld recover its natural action. The effect is ments, while others are very indifferent. I have he same that would befall a man in like circum- seen farmers who keep from fifteen to twenty stances. Let him go through a warm rain, a hot head of cattle, and most of them rather diminuunny day, and then, unclothed, lay out through tive animals, when, at the same time, if they chilly night, and he comes out a sick man. would expend a few dollars, annually, for four ust so with the potatoes. The leaf, the tender- or five years, their stock would be worth from st part, fails first, then the stalk, and finally the seventy-five to one hundred dollars more.

The idea is prevalent that the breed is nothing virus descends into the root, where the disease erminates, and the root is destroyed. In this -feed every thing; that this, in fact, is all that way manure becomes a deadly poison to a potato. is necessary to make good animals. But this is When the farmer has plenty of other crops to a very mistaken notion. Good keeping is an which manure is a benefit, why should he put it excellent thing, it is readily granted; but it was on his potatoes, when it is worse than a dead never known to reduce bone or offal, or to proloss? The farmer will ask, perhaps, how and duce any radical change in the animal. It may when he shall plant his potatoes! Go and ask serve to perfect the nature, such as it is; and philosophy, that is common sense, and she will this is all it can do. I believe many of our pended upon for good breeding bout 4 inches thick. Then, in the crack of every

furrow, about once in a foot, cut out a piece with the corner of the hoe and put in a potato, or a piece, and cover it or crowd the potato into the crack, and poke the dirt over it. The roots will apply the tree could be possible to the principles of breeding. He says the principle that like produces like, only holds good in animals of a fixed root will be tree could be tree co the potatoes taken up with a shovel, clean and good. In this way benefit will be derived from will run down in the cracks, wet the potatoes and lished, and will transmit them to the offspring; will run down in the cracks, wet the potatoes and keep them moist and cool. If the ground is rough, so that a sleek furrow cannot be turned, plow and cross-plow and harrow, and then put in the potatoes, make the turfs and loose earth all the potatoes, make the turfs and loose earth all the potatoes.

and stocky, abounding in woody fiber, and be Let us refer, for example, to the bull Fitz Faable to stand all the changes of weather, without vorite, formerly owned by R. H. Green, Esq., taking cold and becoming sick. Then the leaves of Winslow, a bull in my opinion that had no will not blight, nor the stalks become fungeus. superior in Maine, in his day; although his real. hints be of any use to the farmers, they are welbred or those of higher grade. If this is a fact, is it not very essential that more attention should be paid to the blood of animals, when purchased

for improvement? It is well known that first rate thorough-bred Cultivation of Sweet Potatoes-Substitute animals are quite scarce in Maine. I wish to be understood that I do not believe that all thorough-FRIEND HOLMES:—It is well known that the sweet potato, which is indigenous to India, has been naturalized and cultivated extensively in the Southern States. As a tropical production it requires a "sunny clime" to bring it to perfective and the same of the shambles, instead of being palmed off upon the public at high prices, for I think it has a tendenion, but following in the same train with other numbers of the vegetable kingdom, it has become acclimated and adapted to more northern a pedigree, but if buyers would always demand regions, and is now profitably cultivated in Con-

the appearance of potato tops, we beheld what acquainted with all the different breeds; but in appeared to be intruding weeds, and had nearly my opinion there is no breed better calculated to forced them from the premises, before discover-ing that they were the real "proprietors of the than the Durham. I believe it is admitted by all soil;" after giving full scope to their rambling propensities, we harvested a fair crop, although quite inferior both in size and quality to those raised under "Carolina's sunny skies," as we did not understand the modus operandi of raising when, at the same time, our small exen bring very limited prices.

some of the readers of the Farmer. cheapest. They act on the principle of saving "Make your hot bed in April. Put in one dollar and losing two. Although men differ

astonished at the short-sightedness of our farm- good quality for table use on land that is really era, and their penny-wise principles in using wet-although he may get a tolerable crop. Such poor animals. If the farmer would make a care- land, however, is much better for potatoes than ful estimate of the difference in the profit upon corn. But we have always noticed that the best a good and a poor animal, he would readily see crops of potatoes, both for quality and quantity,

An OBSERVER.

China, April 2, 1850. Written for the Maine Parmer.

Labelling Scions.

Those who cut scions early, and have many without being either too much exposed to the varieties, will find the following a convenient scorching sun, or drowning water. and secure mode of labelling. Take a thin piece of wood, (a lath will answer,) eighteen inches long; plane one side; bore a hole four Cooked Food for Cattle---Value of Roots in uches from the end,-tie a string through this, and around the large ends of the scions-let it pass twice around, and tie firmly,-mark lengthwise on the top end of the stick, which will be Somerset, will be read with interest by every with the tops of the scions. They may then be cattle raiser. stuck in loam, or saw dust, which is better-the name being in full view. SIGMA.

The Garden and Farm.

It will soon be time, if we would have good have no hot bed-which you ought to have- time. They were weighed on the first of Janselect a warm border in your garden, facing the uary. South, and divide into compartments, and sow cabbage, cauliflowers, tomatoes, early turnips, and No. 2 do 1750 line. No. 2 do 1670 line. ettuce seed, &c. &c. After the plants come up, if they are infested with lice, make a strong decoction of sulphur and soot, and water the plants of corn and oats, (not ground) in the proportion with it—this will not only rid them of the vermin, of nine parts corn to five parts oats by measure but cause them to grow with vigor.

EARLY PEAS. You cannot well sow peas too If designed for the market, the earlier they are ready the better price they command; if for the former's control of the warm and soft until fed out.

potatoes as of peas. Those designed for early choose to eat. philosophy, that is common sense, and she will farmers err very much in selecting animals for use cannot be got in too soon after the frost is well weighed.

On the firm the farmers err very much in selecting animals for use cannot be got in too soon after the frost is well out the soil. They will not seem to grow much improvement—they purchase without regard to manure on to your other crops.

Every farmer has a piece of turf land, every blood. I have seen grade animals well-formed, blood. I have seen grade animals well-formed, until warm weather—the tops of those planted No. 2 " 1853 " " 160 lbs. Every farmer has a piece of turf land, every spring, which should be turned up. If smooth, yet at the same time they possessed the largest later may appear equally as forward—but the portion of inferior blood. Such cannot be deenly planted potatoes will be sooner fit for the weight Feb. 1st, 3575 lbs.

Weight Feb. 1st, 3575 lbs.

Weight Jan. 1st, 370 lbs. gain in 1 month 205 lbs.

run under the turf and the potatoes will make there, and nothing more can be done till the there, and nothing more can be done till the harvest, when the turf can be turned over and the parents is blood-stock or of a fixed breed, and out a few good cabbage stumps, turnips and were fed on raw feed ground, onions on some border, and gather and preserve the seed when ripe. You can then always be that fed to Nos. 1 and 2. (not ground, but cooked) blood-stock has its qualities permanently estab-

> cannot stand frost or cold weather. Every garden of grinding being greater than the expense of should have a good Asparagus bed, and a supply cooking, the economy is every way in favor of of Rhubarb plants. The asparagus bed requires a the cooked feed.
>
> Sittle attention—to manure, fork over, and salt it Gain with cooked feed, down in the spring, but the Rhubarb plants require nothing but good rich soil, and to be kept clear of weeds, and they furnish a very convenient

BEETS, CARROTS AND PARSNIPS are so common for common hay and corn stalks. worth was but little known until after he left in all kitchen gardens, and the mode of culture Fearing the great difference in favor of cooked near together—especially beets and carrots. If other accidental cause, I now changed them, and they are sown too thick, they should be thinned put Nos. 3 and 4 on the cooked feed, and No. 1 out, and the rows should be sufficiently far apart and 2 on the raw feed, increasing the quantity of to permit most of the weeding between rows to feed to each pair, one pound. be done freely with a hoe.

herbs which should be in a good garden, or on a to use some roots, pumpkins, &c., and this may farm, of which we do not now intend to speak, account for the change I am about to describe except just to suggest the following, strawberries, after a discontinuance of the roots. gooseberries, currants, raspberrics, grapes, plums, From the 1st of February to the 1st of March, cherries and other fruits; horse-radish, early Nos. 1 and 2 were fed on ground raw feed, Nos. peppers, radishes, celery; &c.; then come the 3 and 4 on whole cooked feed. various herbs used for curative or culinary pur- On the 1st of March they were weighed again. poses, among which, sage, hysop, wormwood, when infrey, summer and winter savory, caraway, Nos. 3 and 4, on cooked fied, and gained but 47 lbs.

that part of it, which requires very early care, the the cooked feed at least cost continued to produce farmer turns his attention to the fields. Some most growth, and in about the same relative proare to be laid down to grass and others planted portion, still each pair, when fed with roots in

with corn and potatoes. *

Sowing to Grass. Care should be taken that the seed is of good quality. Southern clover

I would remark, that 16 lbs. of corn and oats is not good for much except for pasture lands. in the proportion before named, will weigh, when Clover and herds grass constitute the common cooked, 341 lbs. If you think the above would mixture for sowing in this State, but where the be useful to your readers, you may publish it in land is of a moist or wet character, red-top may be the Working Farmer. Yours truly, added with profit. But on high dry ground this grass does not flourish or hold out well. A better The above letter is of inestimable value, and catch," is more sure to be obtained with wheat we hope our readers will repeat the experiment than outs. With a fair season, however, and fairly. The results obtained by Mr. Campbell not to sow the oats too thick, where grass seed is are in accordance with those of other experimensown with them, there is not usually any serious tors, and should no longer be confined to the

trouble in getting a good catch with oats.

The fields with northerly slopes should be taken for wheat, while those with Southern slants iment further, and ascertain the comparative

out a large shovel-full of manure in the hill for oats. The peculiar property of the carrot is to corn. Of lutter years however, there has been gelatinize the watery contents of the atomach, rather a disposition to discard the manure in the and this is due to the pectic acid contained in the hill entirely, and to spread it all over the field, carrot. Food when gelatinized, is more easily ploughing and harrowing it in. But our experidigested, and hence, instead of large portions of ence has led us to believe that ultraism is but stareh, gluten, &c., being wasted in the exerc-

the importance of the subject. I am aware of are raised on deep porous soils, which, although my inability to do justice to so important a subject, and will leave it for more competent writers. stance, new grounds that have been burned over, and are full of half burnt leaves and sticks, ashes and coal-and greensward pasture lands which have just been turned over by the plough. The tubers of the potato delight and flourish in such soils, where they have access to the atmosphere

[Portland Advertiser.

fattening Cattle, Etc.

The following letter from our correspondent of WESTON, SOMERSET Co. N. J.,

March 8th, 1850. PROF. MAPES-Dear Sir:-Enclosed you have an account of my recent experiment, made at your request, in feeding cattle with cooked food, &c. I selected two pair of cuttle from among eight gardens, to commence the preliminary labors.

The first thing in order is sowing seeds. If you which I had fed alike, and for about the same

> No. 4 do Nos. 1 and 2 were fed during January on 9 lbs.

and boiled in a three barrel kettle, in which was early. If there should be a little snow after they come up it will not materially injure them. So, as soon as the frost is fairly out of the ground, peas may be sown in some warm part of the graden. may be sown in some warm part of the garden; bushels of corn-cobs as fuel. I then cover the and by sowing at different times, and of different varieties, a continued succession of green peas may be secured, both for the market and table.

bushels of corn-cobs as fuel. I then cover the kettle, placing over the cover a horse blanket, keeping in the steam and preventing too rapid cooking, and by this means the contents of the

farmer's own table, they will be acceptable a week or two earlier than is usual. There is not the least difficulty in the world in having green peas at least a fortnight sooner than the majority of carrots and turning each day, with quantity of carrots and turnips each day, with of our farmers in this State do.

EARLY POTATOES. The same may be said of as much common hay and corn stalks as they

On the first of February they were again

Onions. Onion seed should also be sowed food during the month of January, and gained

quite early.

Cabbage Seed, &c. You may raise your own

Cabbage Seed, &c. You may raise your own

No. 3 weighed 1750 lbs. having gained 80 lbs.

case when you buy it. were fed and cared for alike, the difference in Beans should not be planted early, for they favor of cooked feed is very large. The expense

Gain in favor of cooked teed. 85 On the first of February I ceased to use turand agreeable material for sauce, pies and tarts. nips and carrots, and substituted best clover hay

Previous to commencing the experiment on the There are many other fruits, vegetables and first of January, each pair had been accustomed

Coriander, c.c. are most common.

Noz. 1 and 2, on raw ford

FIELDS. Having fixed up the garden, at least

It will be seen from the above, that although

should be reserved for corn.

Manuring Corn. Formerly every farmer when used with cooked corn, or cooked corn and

which he states that his pork fed on cooked corn, cost him but 4 cents per lb. We have since learned, from another correspondent, that by

NO. 17.

ninety-eight cents per bushel. [Working Farm. Facts to be Remembered in Pruning.

cooking his corn and feeding it to hogs, it paid him

There are important differences in the mode of growth and bearing of the various cultivated fruit trees, subjected to pruning and training, that every cultivator should study carefully. Every species is governed by laws no less regular and observable in this respect, than in their periods of blossoming and maturation; and those laws should be taken into strict account in pruning and every process intended to modify the growth and productiveness of bearing trees. Most cultivators are too apt to overlook these important points, and hence the principles of pruning are badly understood. Immediate effects alone are oo frequently looked to. If the head of a tree be too dense, or certain branches too long, a cer tain number or a certain length is cut away, without considering the results that must follow; and it is this upakillful and undiscrimination pruning, as well as a total neglect of it, that pro duces such vast numbers of unsightly and unprofitable trees as now cumber the ground of a large portion of our orchards and gardens. At present we can give but few hints on the subject, by way

of calling attention to these points. The Apple, Pear and Quince are all similar in their mode of bearing. The fruit buds are usually produced on spurs or short stout shoots along the sides of the branches of two or more years growth, and these shoots or spurs continue to enew their fruit buds, and bears for several years in succession, if they enjoy the advantages of light and air, and are not deprived of a suffiient supply of nutriment by rapid growing porions of the tree above them. Occasionally we see fruit buds formed on the end of shoots of one eason's growth, but this is rare, except in par ticular varieties. The Quince is usually borne on the ends of spurs.

The Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine, bear their fruits almost excusively on shoots of the previ-ous year; the fruit buds forming during the first season's growth.

The necessity of keeping up the last season's supply of young wood on all parts of the tree, is herefore obvious. The shoots bear only oneeecasionally fruit spars are produced from other branches, but these are comparatively feeble; not to be relied on.

The Plum and Cherry are quite similar in their odes of bearing. The shoots of last year, 1849, will during 1850, become furnished with fruit buds that will produce fruit in 1851. A few buds towards the extremities of the shoots are sually developed into new shoots, while all the buds below are transformed to fruit buds. It some times happens when Cherry trees are not growing vigorously, that the buds at the base of the shoots

ecome fruit buds the first year, and bear the next. The Morrello Cherry and a few other of its class, are exceptions of this rule, and they bear like the peach on wood of the previous year, the fruit bads being formed on the lower parts of the shoot of the current year.

Gooseberries and Currents produce their fruit like the Cherry and Plum. The fruit buds forming on shoots the second year, and bearing fruit the third and afterwards.

The Grape Vine and Raspberry are similar in mode of bearing and differ from all the others. The fruit is produced on shoots of the current year's growth, starting from wood of the previous year. Young shoots from other parts of the vine do not produce fruit, but will the year following produce fruit bearing wood.

[Genesoe Farmer

The Mince Pie.

The mince pie is worthy of a chapter by itself. The prince of pies; standing at the head of all others, not excepting the famous pumpkin, or the well loved tart. People are in the habit of putting on its head the quiet malediction of being 'unhealthy." If eaten by the quarter section it may be true; but in the delicate sized piece as lessert, we do not believe a word of it. It is far less so, to many people, at any rate, than the pumpkin, or even the demure and innocent apple

To keep the meat from year to year. We are stonished that so few people know that mince meat should not be made but once in three years; and that it may be kept good as new, if not better, for four, five or ten years; yet so it is. We know of what we affirm in this particular. Boil, chop, and season the meat, without any apple, as if fo pies; then pack it down in a jar and pour over it good molasses enough to cover it. If the molasses lisappears, put in more, and keep it covered with the same. Whenever you wish mince pies, in ummer or winter, the mince meat is ready. To people who live on farms away from market, this a most worthy truth. In the "time of killing," the year's stock, and as much more as is wanted may be got ready.

Since we have begun to be astonished, we may as well be astonished once more, at the fact tha so few house-keepers know how to make a good mince pie. There is a vast deal of humbug swallowed under the name-a vast deal. W shall be glad to tell the public, if somebody will tell us how to make a first rate mince pie.

Prairie Farmer Orcharding Profitable.

In a conversation a few days since with father Taylor, one of our railroad directors, he informed us that a brother of his, residing in Belgrade, sold last season, from an orchard of little more than two acres in extent, somewhere about five hundred dollars' worth of apples. From the same orchard, some four or five years since, he sold 1000 bushels at 9s. per barrel, amounting to the sum of \$600. This may be called profitable farming. If our farmers would but attend to this department of their business properly, Maine would soon export apples enough to purchase all of her necessary supplies of West India goods, and indeed all other articles of consumption which cannot be obtained at home. An orchard of ten or twelve acree well pruned and properly cultivated, will yield more net profit than can be obtained in any other manner from a single farm in Maine. It is now



R. EATON, Proprietor. | E. HOLMES, Edito

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1850.

Where's the Money !

In former numbers we have demonstrate well as we could from the facts we had at hand, that there were three drains for our money. One was the excess of importations over our exportations, which called for our specie to pay the difference. This is a national affair of which our State partakes in common. Another drain is the immense expenditures sent to California for which we have as yet had no ade quate return. This is also a national affair, bu the State of Maine feels its full share of the lack which it has caused in the money matters of the community. Another, is the system still kept up by our merchants and traders of purchasing supplies of the importers and wholesale dealers of Boston and New York, and thus creating a ne cessity of carrying away twice in a year nearly all our circulating medium. This is wholly a State affair, and the remedy must be one of a conventional kind amonng our business men, namely: the encouragement of our own import ers and wholesalers, by our retailers purchasing of them, and by their giving such retailers as good bargains, and a little better if they please than they can get out of Maine. In this way will the circulating medium be kept, not only within our borders more generally, but the profits which the Bostonians now make out of us, be made in our own State, our own people enriched, taxable property increased, and the strength which we now give to them be saved at home. The whole matter may be summed up in this general expression, Encourage and protect your own.

We come now to another branch of this subject viz: That we have not circulating medium is Maine sufficient for the business done in Maine. Every one knows that our money, or our circulating medium, consists mainly of bank bills. Methinks we hear some cautious friend say surely you would not advise the banks to extend their circulation any farther? No sir; we would not advise them to go beyond their strength.

They ought not, and we are confident they do not expand their currency beyond their ability to redeem. That they are able and willing to convert every paper dollar that they have sent out, to a silver or gold dollar whenever it is demanded. We are protty well satisfied too, that our banks are conducted on "banking principles" of this day, and with a desire to aid the business of the country as far as they can safely do it. To conduct contrary to this would be injuring themselves and benefitting nobody. What then would you do to increase the circulating medium among us and at the same time have it safe and perma

Introduce the General Banking System-or the "Free Banking System," as it is sometimes called, based upon the security of State and United

Don't start now and go into "spasms" or hys terics at the mention of Free Banking. We don't mean by this to have a law authorizing every body who isn't able to issue money, but the laws and obligations which we are about to mention. It is merely to have a general law by which any man or men who have enough of the aforesaid stocks on hand to secure the public, may so arrange the business with properly constitued authorities, to issue bank notes without the trouble of getting a special act from the Legislature for that purpose. This thing has been done for the last twelve years in the State of New York, and with the happiest results. It is therefore proposed to profit by their experiencefollowing those principles which have led them safely, and avoiding those which have done them

By the following abstract, we hope to give a familiar view of their system. There are many details in their laws necessary merely to carry out the plan, which it will not be necessary t enumerate here.

In the year 1829, the Legislature of New York passed an act to create a safety fund for the purpose of preventing loss by the insolvency of any banks in the State. This fund was raised in the following manner: Every banking corporation was required to pay over to the Treasurer of the State, every year, a sum equal to one-half per cent. on the capital stock. These annual payments were to be continued until each monied corporation had paid into the treasury three per cent. upon its capital stock, which was to be and remain a perpetual fund to be denominated the bank fund, and to be inviolably appro priated and applied to the payment of such portion of the debta exclusive of the capital stock of any of the said corporations which shall be come insolvent, or remain unpaid after applying the property and effects of such insolvent corpo ration. This system, after a trial of nine years was found to be not fully adequate to the design for some of the banks would or did go beyond their own means, and their share of the safety fund to boot, to redeem.

In 1838, the Legislature of the same State came to the conclusion to throw the business of hanking open to all who could furnish satisfactory security funds to the comptroller, and they therefore passed a "general banking law," sometime called the free banking law-the main and essential provisions of which are the following: The comptroller of the State should cause to be engraved blank notes for circulation as bank notes These blank notes were to be countersigned numbered and registered in proper books, so that each denomination of such circulating notes shall be of the same similitude, and bear the uniform signature of such register.

This being done, any person or persons who may desire to associate for banking purposes may legally transfer to the comptroller any portion of the public debt (State scrip or notes) now created or which may hereafter be created by the United States, or by this State, or any other State of the United States, as shall be approved by the comptroller; and such person or persons shall then be entitled to receive from the comptroller an equal amount of such circulating notes of different denominations, registered and countersigned as aforesaid. Such public debt shall is all cases be, or be made to be, equal to a stock of the State, producing five per cent. per annum. and the comptroller is not allowed to take any such stock above its par value.

These notes, thus furnished by the comptrolle: are then to be filled out and made promissor notes, payable at the place of business of tho who issue them, and loan and circulate them as

If at any time those who issue them fail to releem them with lawful money of the United lie stocks."

not exceeding one half, of the capital stock may of Philadelphia, who has published a suite and in that case the bills of the bank issuing them are to be stamped—"Secured by pledge of in which the several divisions of this science are public stocks and real estate."

The comptroller is to keep all the plates for oank more countersigned and registered bills than is an agent for Mr. Pelton. he receives security for, he is liable to a punor by both such fine and imprisonment.

complroller is to have on hand for the space of seen by all the scholars in the room. he bills or notes in circulation as money.

State in the world.

We would not say aught against the banks recreation as well as of mental labor. ow in existence in Maine. We believe them with the usages of banking at the present day. curity depends upon the character of those who manage them. It is a source of pride and gratification to know that we have so many in the State whose character is such as to give confidence to the public in the bills which they issue. teaching in their schools. We stated, however, that we have not circulation in Maine sufficient for the amount of business which could be done safely and profitably, and are therefore curtailed in our operations.

There are thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars of State and United States' notes, held disturbed in their business relations and opera- the (to our ears) strange names are given. tions. Let them continue in their present organization, and do all the good they can; but in the lished by E. H. Butler & Co., of Philadelphia mean time, let us adopt measures to make the and it has gone through eight editions. public stocks which are now lying in the hands

against the measure, to communicate their opinions for our columns.

General City Meeting.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Auat 10 o'clock, A. M., WILLIAM A. DREW was

which was to see whether the citizens of Au-Maine for authority to loan the credit of the city the pestilence. to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Doland Portland Railroad.

The following Preamble and Vote was offered by Hon. REUEL WILLIAMS, who occupied the attention of the meeting nearly an hour, with remarks explanatory of the condition and wants of the Road. He was followed by Hon. Judge WESTON, who seconded Mr. Williams' motion. and made a speech in favor of the proposition Remarks were made by JOSEPH A. HOMAN and Col. GEO. W. STANLEY.

WHEREAS, it appears that the Kennebec and Portland railroad, in which many of the citizens of Augusta have large investments, cannot be completed unless that corporation can have the eredit of the cities and towns through which it on their work, to pay their debts, and to redeem their preferred stock-and, whereas, it is highly important to the prosperity of our city that said road should be finished, and the investments of a portion of our common burdens; And it appearing that more than one half of the cost of the which will be useless and lost if the road be not completed.

Therefore, Voted, That the city authorities be Legislature for authority to the city of Augusta, o loan its credit to the Kennebec and Portland hundred thousand dollars in their bonds, payable is expected in this country, about that time, to in twenty years, with interest semi-annually, on receiving from said railroad company a lien or the interest and principal of said bonds as the same shall respectively fall due, and save the city harmless and indemnified from any loss in consequence of said bonds.

poll of the House, when it appeared that there were three hundred and ninety-eight in favor of, and one hundred and ninety-five against it.

Voted, That the Proceedings of this meeting, ertified to by the Moderator and Clerk, be published in all the papers of the city.

WILLIAM A. DREW, Moderator. D. C. STANWOOD, City Clerk.

LUMBER FOR CALIFORNIA. A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer calls attention to an error in the report of Mr. King, on California. Instead of twenty million of feet, in San Francisco, and those places getting their we think these will commend th uses at forty thousand. At the very moderate but a valuable treatise on the art. allowance of an average of fifteen thousand feet to this is added the quantity needed for various other purposes, two hundred millions does not appear to be too large a calculation.

for late copies of the Boston Daily papers.

Notices of Publications, new and old.

PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND MUSICAL GEOG States, those holding them are to protest them, RAPHY. We are inclined to think, if Solom and the protest is to be sent to the comptroller, should have an opportunity to revisit the earth, who shall give notice that all such notes will be would like to revise some of his prov-be redeemed out of the trust fund in his hands erbs, and admit that there is, "now and then," for that purpose. These bills are stamped on something new under the sun. We dare say he the face of them-"Secured by a pledge of pub- never knew such a thing in his day, as " Musical Geography."

This system has been invented by Mr. Pelte be secured by mortgage of productive real estate, very large and splendid outline maps for the use of schools, accompanied with a text book or key, arranged, and even set to music.

We were much pleased with an exhibition this system, one evening last week in Winthrop, The comptroller is to see I this system, one evening last striking off the bills, and if he issues to any by Mr. Augustus F. Holt, of New Sharon, who

The system of teaching is this: A set of the ishment by fine of not less than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than five years, swer for the whole school, and obviate the ex-No bank thus authorized to issue bills by the They are large enough, when hung up, to be twenty days, less than 124 per cent. in specie of place or point of the earth is then pointed out by the teacher-say the mountains, for instance-Such are the principal features of the law authe name pronounced by the teacher and repeated thorizing banks in the State of New York, which by the acholars, and thus their names become has been in operation with few modifications and familiar to the tongue and their relative positions mendments, for the last twelve years; and under to the eye. To fasten the lesson still stronger it the people of that State have enjoyed as safe in the memory, it is thrown into verse and sung and wholesome circulating medium as any other with great glee by the scholars at the close of recitation: thus making the study a matter of

We are aware that there are those who oppose to be conducted honestly and in strict accordance the use of all such aids to the memory. Observation, and some experience in teaching, have con-We believe them to be perfectly solvent-abun- vinced us, that, with few exceptions, most peo dantly able to redeem all the bills which they have ple remember longer and stronger by the aid of put into circulation; but after all, their main sediscourage and cramp the young mind by crowding it with mere arbitrary, uncouth names.

Four of the districts of Winthrop have voted to purchase the maps and adopt this system of

Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer. Mr Holt is also agent for the sale of Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, and which, on examination, we find to be one of the best Gazetteers now extant. It contains the names of all the important places in the known world, and by individuals in Maine. Why not allow them where the place is large, such as London, Paris, to make these notes, or stock, the basis of a circulating medium, as is done in New York? By given. All the post towns in the United States so doing, the present existing banks need not be are mentioned, and directions for pronouncing all The work is by Thomas Baldwin, and is pub

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL. The

of many of our citizens comparatively dormant, Report of the Trustees of the Massachusette productive of more general good, by becoming General Hospital for 1850, is a neatly printed the foundation of a safe and sound additional cur- pamphlet of twenty-three pages and contains beautiful engraving of the highly benevolent and It is a proposition which many are now seriously discussing, and as it (at the present, at is situated in Somerville, Mass., and which is or least) does not partake of a party character, we has been under the enarge of Luttue.

M. D. The hospitals under the Superintendants has been under the charge of Luther V. Bell, and Trustees, appear to be in a flourishing condition, both as it regards funds and the amount of relief given to the suffering.

REPORT OF THE CHOLERA IN BOSTON, IN 1849. This is an 8vo. pamphlet of nearly 200 pages, gusta, qualified to vote in city affairs, called by printed by J. H. Eastburn, city printer, in warrant from the Mayor and Aldermen, and held usual neat and superior manner. The report is at Winthrop Hall, on Thursday, April 18, 1850, by H. G. Clark, M. D. city physician, and contains much valuable matter that is interesting, not elected Moderator, by ballot, and D. C. STAN- only to the medical man, but to the community wood, City Clerk, acted as Secretary pro tem. generally. It contains a map of the city, deline The principal object of the meeting was to ating the place where the cholera broke out, and where the disease prevailed most, and found gusta would authorize and instrust the Mayor fitting home. It is strange that every occupant and Aldermen to petition the next Legislature of of some of the burrows was not swept away, by

Among some of the views, is a triple cellar lars, to aid in the completion of the Kennebec In the first or upper cellar the occupant kept a rum hole, in the cellar below his family lived and kept boarders, and in the cellar below this, (the lower deep) was a bedroom crowded with beds-it was six feet square, and six feet high, without a hole for light or ventilation, and into which the tide

came occasionally. One cellar was occupied as a sleeping apart ment by 39 persons. In another, the tide had risen so high that it was necessary to approach the bedside of the patient on a plank laid from one stool to the other, while the dead body of an infant was actually sailing about the room in it coffin!

LADY'S BOOK FOR MAY, with its usually ric embellishments, and quantity of literary matter passes, to enable them to obtain money to carry lishments, from full plate engraving of the first style of art, down to the plain, but expressive wood cut. The plate entitled "A gift of Heaven is a rare one. The gift is a fat, chubby cherub of road should be finished, and the investments of a babe, in the lap of a good looking mother. Such our citizens therein be made of some value to bear "gifts" are not very rare, but exceedingly valuable nevertheless.

road has already been expended, a large part of is a capital number. The embellishments are as excellent in design and execution, as usual, and the contributions from literary writers, full of interest. Sartain promises that in the June num requested and instructed to petition the next ber he will give in addition to his usual embollish ments, a beautiful portrait of Jenny Lind, the celebrated Swedish nightingale, so called, wh

BADLAM'S COMMON SCHOOL WRITING BOOK mortgage to said city, and such other cities and A new system of writing books has been devised towns as may lend their credit to the road, of by O. G. Badlam, whom some of our reader their whole road to the junction in Yarmouth, may recollect as having formerly taught penman conditioned that said railroad company will pay ship in this city. We have examined it curso rily, and are much pleased with the plan .-There are five books in all. In the first place there is a system laid down for the formation of each letter, and for combining them. This be ing impressed on the mind of the pupil, the practice required to obtain facility of movemen in writing the letters is materially aided. An other peculiarity of the system, the author says, consists in light lined letters for tracing, which require more observation than perfect outline etters, to be traced and filled-also the use of oblique lines, which aid in sloping letters, and attaining a movement of the whole hand, without the restraint incident to their use as heretofor practiced.

At the foot of each page are printed instruc tions and examples of errors in forming the letters We believe that this is the most complete and per per annum, as it stands in the report, he thinks fect system of writing book which we have hith two hundred million was intended, as this, at \$40 erto seen. The work in admirably printed or per thousand, would amount to \$8,000,000—the first rate paper; and as the most convenient mode sum which Mr. King puts down. It is believed of furnishing pupils with paper for writing, is in that at least ten thousand houses will be erected the form of writing books all prepared to hand supplies from port, the present year; and three attention of all,-inasmuch, for the same price years hence Mr. King estimates the number of you not only obtain an excellent book to write in

for each ten thousand buildings, it would require wishes us to hint to some of his neighbors, that MUZZLE YOUR HENS. One of our citize one hundred and fifty millions of feet; and when if their hens must run out and maraud in his garden, they ought to have their bills muzzled, and their feet covered with moccasins. Those who keep hens, should also be reasonable and DAILIES. Our best thanks to Cutting & Co.'s shut them up whenever they trouble their neigh-Express, and also to Carpenter & Co.'s Epress, bors' gardens, else the feathers may fly in a way for late copies of the Boston Daily papers.

Gathered News Fragments, &c. Double Eagles. About \$100,000 of dou

Pearson to be Executed. It was stated in some life, in accordance with the recommendation of our readers should visit Boston in pursuit of the the jury which convicted him, and we so anunced it, last week. It now appears that Gov. Briggs and his Council have refused to commute the sentence, and have decided upon Friday, the 26th day of July next, as the day for his execu-

Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad exploded on the afternoon of the 16th, throwing the locomotive eighty feet, and instantly killing the fire-The engineer escaped with trifling injury. Insufficiency of water in the boiler was the cause

Discovery of Human Bones. Some workmen who were employed, one day last week, in digging for the foundation of the new American House, in Hanover street, opposite Elm street, Boston, discovered in an old vault, three human the lower parts of the legs, &c. They were evidently the remains of adults, and how they came there is a mystery.

Incendiarism. A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, dated the 13th, says: "Our city still continues infested with a band of incendiaries. Seventeen fires have taken place during the past week, and much property has been destroved. The city authorities have offered a large reward for the arrest of the incendiaries."

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands. Th Polynesian, the official journal of the Hawaiian Government, published at Honolulu, discusses at some length the propriety of annexation to the United States. As a matter of right, it thinks the Hawaiian people might as well talk of annexing California and Oregon, as the American people of annexing the Hawaiian Islands.

The Camel Overland Line. The camela r cently imported into Baltimore, it seems, are intended for an overland caravan, which is to leave Independence for San Francisco every month, commencing next June. Fifty-three camels more are on their way to this country.

What it costs. A Turin newspaper publishes n the war between Naples and Sicily, was 23,- the wants of the District required. 000: at Rome, 8,000; Spanish expedition, 73; Hungarian war, 42,251; in Poland, 7,000: francs. The ambition of kings and the Pope is Bath and Wiscasset. the cause of this immense sacrifice.

Mr. Calhoun's Successor. Franklin H. Elnore has accepted the appointment by the Governor of South Carolina to fill the vacancy in the

evidence of sanity. The Population of Quebec. The census of

Quebec, just taken, proves the population to be only 37,500, of which 22,375 are French Canadians. Increase since 1842, 5,753. Ungallant. A grand jury, in Ohio, have pre

housed and lodged in underground basements. Explosion and loss of Life. A despatch from New Orleans, dated the 12th, states that the steam tow-boat Hercules was blown up at the the place where the body was discovered was South West Pass, on the Wednesday previous; soon thronged with people.

Thomas P. Tufis, Coroner, took possession of

five deck hands were killed. The boat is a total the corpse immediately, and summoned a jury of inquest. This jury closed its sessions on Thurs-Subscription for Prof. Webster's Family. It

some donation, as a testimonial of continued friendship. The widow of the late Dr. Park- female whose body was discovered. There was man heads the list with \$500. The amount has already reached upwards of \$20,000. Educational. The Legislature of Massachu

tary of the Board of Education, and to ascertain the condition of the public schools. Sir John Franklin. A late letter from St Sir John Franklin. A late letter from St. more instances has resulted in death. The plank Paul, Minesota, says: "We have had reports found with the body, and to which the rope was

them to no reliable source, nor do I believe the has been suppressed, the Sheriff having succeed-

ed in removing all he seized on. Seduction Case. Albert G. Bagley, gold per nanufacturer of New York, has been mulci-\$1800 for seducing a girl in his employ.

Cotton Crop. Letters from the interior South Carolina complain of heavy rains, which degree; the punishment for which is imprison-have nearly flooded the country, and caused ment for life in the State Prison. Smith was rather bad prospects for the cotton crop.

Massachusetts Marriage Law. A late act the Massachusetts Legislature abolishes publishments after the 28th of April. Notice of the ntention is to be given to the Town Clerk, who issues a license immediately, and with this the parties can repair at once to a minister or magistrate, and be united.

Snow in St. Louis. Snow was seven or eight nches deep, on a level, in St. Louis, on Monday, the 15th inst., and the weather was far from

Disaster on the Upper Lakes. The recent cold weather has reached the Lake region, and on the 10th, the schooner Lawrence, Capt. Short, on her way east from Milwaukie, with 11,000 which was in part heard by the sheriff and an-

so that it was necessary to amputate his arm. Such lawless proceedings are a disgrace to any walk in a westerly direction.

The murderer, fancying himself unit and anies are a disgrace to any

Launch. The United States steamer Sa Jacinto was launched at New York, on the 16th. She is of 1400 tons burthen, and was launched without any accident. About 20,000 persons were present to witness the spectacle.

Another City. Lynn has accepted its city charter, making the seventh city in Massachusetts. The town was settled in 1629, and now has a in cold blood, and allow him to escape, deserved population of about 13,000.

Shanols and Silk Goods. We find it our duty to notice the Establishment of Messrs. Jewett & eagles have been coined and issued, and a still Prescott, who advertise in our columns their new larger amount will be coined in the course of a stock of Rich Goods. These gentlemen do bus ness at No. 2 Milk Street, Boston, and no firm in that city has a wider and more enviable repu of the Massachusetts papers that the sentence of Pearson had been commuted to imprisonment for Goods. It would be a little surprising if any of fered by Messrs. J. & P., at Wholesale and Retail

> Singular petrifications. The Mnesota Pionee says that at the mouth of Crew River, a navigable stream entering the Mississippi, on the west side, 35 miles above St. Paul, there are said to be visible in the bottom of the river, several petrifications in the shape of men and horses.

Fatal Accident. As the brig John R. Dow, Merryman, was going into Boston from Matanzas, on Thursday last, John W. Curtis, 2d mate of the vessel, fell from aloft and fractured his skull. He died in about an hour after. He was 26 years of age, and son of Mr. Joseph Curtis of Harpswell, Maine,

The United States Mint. The United States Mint in Philadelphia is to be greatly increased in skulls, six thigh bones, and pieces of bones of capacity—so that \$3,500,000 can be coined every month-or \$42,000,000 per annum. It is thought that this enlargement will remove the causes of delay which now so much annoy the receivers of gold dust. Benton and Foote. Col. Benton has written

letter to the United States District Attorney relative to the difficulty between himself and Senator Foote, in which he says: "I think it a proper subject for a court of justice, and wish it to be brought before the Criminal Court of this District for the examination and decision which the laws would give it."

SCHOOL MEETING. At the school meeting. Village District, Augusta, on Saturday last, Alexander Burgess, Lot Myrick, Edward Fenno, Wm. R. Smith, J. A. Thompson, C. F. Allen and G. S. Mulliken were chosen Directors for the ensuing year. The District voted to raise \$2,525 to pay the second and final payments on the High School House, fit up the second story of the same for a school, and for necessary repairs. The Directors were instructed to build two Brick School Houses at a cost not exceeding five thousand dollars: the money for the same to be obtained on a loan, payable in five or calculation of what the political difficulties cost ten years. An excellent spirit prevailed, and Europe during the year 1849. The loss of men there was a willingness to do every thing that

THE NEW STEAMER LAUNCHED. The new Ionian insurrection, 485; Milan, Venico and steamer that has been building near our office, by Piedmont, 31,023-Total, 111,812 men. The Pinkham & Co., was launched on Monday aftercost in money is set down at 1,832,000,000 noon. She is a neat boat, and is to ply between

Excitement in Saco-Dead Body found.

A paragraph appeared in our paper last week, U. S. Senate, caused by the death of Mr. Cal-houn. which spoke of the discovery of the dead body of a young female, in a culvert or drain which crosses one of the streets in Saco. The body Strange Verdict. Wm. Bender, who was tried in Perry county, Pa., a short time since, for clear away the rubbish, in order to give the water the murder of his brother, was acquitted on the of the brook which flows through the culvert ground of insanity, and was sentenced to the freer vent. The body when found was almost in a state of nudity, being covered only with a chemise, or night dress, the head being also covered to the freer vent. The body when found was almost in a state of nudity, being covered only with a chemise, or night dress, the head being also covered to the freer vent. ered with a night cap, over which there was tied a piece of checked calico, in turban form, and upon the feet was a pair of blue stockings. culvert where the body was found is about four feet wide, and a considerable brook runs through

it. The drain passes between two dwelling uses, and over it is laid a plank walk, which sented the "Sewing Society" of a certain town leads to a door on the side of one of the houses. Around the neck of the body, which was somethousand of the poor of New York city are plank about six feet long, that had evidently been used in the first place in conveying the body to

day. Their investigation was private, but suffisubscription for Prof. Webster's Family. It is stated that the recent calamity that has befallen this unfortunate family, has incited their old friends in Boston to raise for them a handcharge of having been instrumental in procuring an abortion which resulted in the death of the testimony before the inquest rendering it altogether probable that the body found was that of a Mary Bean, so called, who was proved to have been, late last fall or the beginning of the winsetts have appropriated \$2,000 for agents to visit ter, a resident or boarder in Smith's family, and different parts of the State in aid of the Secrewho was supposed to be in an advanced state pregnancy. It appears that Smith for some years has been engaged in such practices as he now stands charged with, and which in one or here for some days, that intelligence has been attached, it is supposed was used for the purpose of floating the body off down the brook, and without doubt in the expectation that the body would pass through the drain into the river, and ed over the falls. The plank fits a place The Anti-rent troubles. The Hudson Star from which one is missing in Smith's stable, states that the Anti-rent outrage in Columbia and other facts have been developed which affix suspicions on him as having thrown the body or caused it to be thrown into the drain where it

was discovered. The verdict of the Coroner's jury is in dance with the above statement. The offence with which Smith now stands charged, or may fined to be, by our Statute, murder in the second to be examined before the Police Court on Monday. For the principal facts detailed above, we are indebted to the Portland Transcript.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER. In Decatur, Miss. Dr. G. W. Buchanan recently shot a man named Lashly, under circumstances of a most he character. Buchanan was arrested some since for stealing a watch, and released Lashley to testify that the principal witness against him had threatened his life. Lashly in-dignantly refused the offered bribe, and threatened to expose the villainy of the Doctor. The nar rative is thus continued:
"On the 21st inst., about 10 o'clock, A. M.

bushels of wheat, was cut through by the ice and sunk. No lives were lost.

Convictions and Commutations. For the last twenty years, the number of convictions for capital offences in Massachusetts, was 23; the commutations in Massachusetts, was 24; the commutations in Massachusetts, was 25; the commutations in Massachusetts, was 26; the commutations in Massachusetts, mutations 15; and the executions 8. Three persons have been pardoned during that time, whose sentences had previously been commuted.

Fight. The Philadelphia firemen had another fight on Monday night, of last week. Guns and pistols were discharged, both in the street and from the adjoining houses. A boy was injured, placed it to his head and shot him again, managing it in a most sheeking manner. He then gling it in a most shocking manner. He then laid Lashly's gun down by him, and left in a fast

to the house of a neighbor, and quietly ate dinner, when it was announced that Lashly been killed. He then rode away and has since been heard of. Every effort is being made to arrest him. We hope he may be taken."

Not the least singular part of this affair is the escape of the prisoner, through the culpable remissness or cowardice of the officers of the law. The sheriff who could see a man shoot another DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Monday, April 15.

Senate. The Senate discussed the deficiency ill three hours. The amendment offered by Mr. by Mr. Clarke, to appropriate \$90,000, was adopted. Also, after a humorous debate, adopted amendments to appropriate \$50000 for the erection of a new green house; one by Mr. Rusk for twenty-two additional post office clerks; one by Mr. Mason, to appropriate \$10,000 for the improvement of the grounds south of the Driver anged, though we have been amicably arranged. further appropriation for the improvement of the public ground; one by Mr. Dodge, of lowa, for \$9000, for Governor, Judges, &c., of Minesota; also several others, pending the consideration of

of the Clerk of the House, Thomas Jefferson Campbell, the House passed the usual resolutions and adjourned without doing any business.

Turanay April 16. SENATE. After the transaction of the morning ousiness, the deficiency bill was again taken up, and the debate resumed on amendments of r general interest.

Mr. Caes moved to strike out the appropriation

or the outfit of a Charge to Austria Mr. Foote expressed the hope that provision from Michigan, for the re-establishment of di-

Mr. King opposed Mr. Cass's amendment After some debate on the general principles has been avolved in the amendment, it was rejected, years pursuit.

The bill having been amended in several parulars, was passed. The Senate then went into Executive sension

nd subsequently adjourned. House. The House met at a quarter before ne o'clock, and after a prayer by the Chaplain, the subordinate clerk was about to cor reading of the journal of yesterday's proceeding,

Mr. Harris, (dem.) of Illinois, wanted to know on what authority the individual was proceeding to do so. They had had a doorkeeper and postmaster thrust upon them, and he was no willing to have a clerk in the same way.

The Speaker said that the journal had been

repared, as usual, under his direction. The inlividual at the desk was a subordinate officer of the late clerk. This, however, will not prevent the reading of the journal. The resolution to proceed forthwith to the election of a Clerk, was then adopted.

At half-past one the nominations were made and tellers appointed. No choice was effected. WEDNESDAY, April 17. Senate. The Vice President announced the following gentlemen to compose a Committee on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi, viz: Messrs. Corwin, Clay, Bright, Douglas,

Davis, and Downs. Foote's Committee came up, with Mr. Benton's amendment. Mr. Clay re-offered his amendment, rohibiting instructions to the Committee. Four ours of warm dehate ensued, during which Mr. Benton made a motion to lay the bill for the appointment of the Committee on the table, which was lost—28 to 24. Mr. Clay's amendment was opposed by Messrs. Benton, Miller and Webster, opposed by Messrs. Benton, Miller and Webster, and covered her with garments which smother.

Mr. Hamlin moved an amendment similar to hat of Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Benton renewed his fourteen points amendment, and asked the yeas and nays on each hereupon ensued a furious debate, in which Mr. Foote indulged in personal reflections on Mr. Benton. Mr. Benton approached Mr. Foote, two years since, is depopulated. Not a vessel who, evidently alarmed, rushed into the area and lies in the Lagunes. It is stated that no less than

and Foote to their seats, for some moments. Mr. effect of the late struggle. Hale suggested the appointment of a committee upon the subject, and Mr. Foote courted the appointment. Mr. Clay desired to have Senators sworn to keep the peace. Explanations were offered, and a Committee was ordered to examine in the mould of a large whoel, the hot iron came in the mould of a large whoel, the hot iron came

House. On the math balloting for Clerk, Mr. Richard M. Young, Democrat, was elected, having 96 votes, against 82 for Mr. Prindle, Whig, 5 tons of pig iron on it, and in an instant the bot tons of pig iron on it, and in an instant the bot for Mr. Stansbury, 1 for Mr. St. Clair Clarke. The House then adjourned. THURSDAY, April 18.

SENATE. Mr. Benton moved to postpone the orders and take up the California bill. Mr. Clay moved to lay the motion on the table, hich was carried, after some discussion. The Senate then took the year and nays or Mr. Benton's fourteen points, separately, and all

Mr. Walker of Wisconsin proposed an amendment to except the fugitive slave question from the reference, which was lost. It was also voted that no instruction should be given to the com-

Mr. Hale moved that all petitions presented posed it, and it was lost. House. Mr. Brown preferred certain charges

gainst the door keeper, and made a motion for Ewing, regarding certain alleged usurpations, The House went into Committee of the Whole

on the California message, and Messrs. Ewing of Tennessee, and Alston of Ohio, made speeches

of one hour each. Mr. Cleveland of Con-

took the floor, when the House adjourned SENATE. Mr. Hale presented a petition for a repeal of the slave laws in the District of Columia, and moved its reférence to a select committee, upon which he called for the yeas and nays.

After some debate, Mr. Atchison moved to lay on

the table the question of reception and reference which was carried. The Committee on Mr. Foote's resolution o all the slavery subjects was chosen by ballot, Mr. Clay being first elected chairman, and the re-Clay being first elected chairman, and the re-mainder on a single ballot, thus: Messrs. Bell of Tennessee, Berrien of Georgia, Bright of Indiana, Cass of Michigan, Cooper of Pennsylvania, Dickinson of New York, Downs of Louisiana, King

Mr. Benton moved instructions to require seprate reports &c., which were ruled out. The California bill was taken up and disc Mr. Clay said he should move an amendment adding the territorial and perhaps the Texas

boundary questions.

illegal and unparliamentary.

Messrs. Clay and Benton said they were respectively prepared to meet the issue, and the bill was made the order for Monday fortnight. Mr. Hale renewed the motion to refer certain

on the table, which was carried, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House. The House after discussing the private News, says that the "Woodville Mine, owned by

journed, till Monday. Body Found. A man belonging to St. Stephen, N. B., by the name of William Stuart,

strayed away from his lodgings some time last fall, and not returning as usual, his friends got alarmed, and turned out and searched for him alarmed, and turned out and searched for him several days, through all the woods back of the town, but could not find him. He had friends

Supposed to St. Lost. A the schooler Cyprus, of this city, left Eastport for Boston seven weeks ago, and has not been heard from since. Capt. Shaw, of North Yarmouth, was master. It is living in some part of this State and it was sup-posed he had gone to see them, and nothing fur-ther was thought of the matter. A few days ago as a man was passing through a piece of thick Codar swamp he came on his corpse. He had lain there all winter. He was very little disfigured notwithstanding. He left some property, which as he was never married will go to his friends. He was buried on Friday last. [Calais Adver

FROM VENEZUELA. We have advices to the effect that the Congress of Venezuela have passed a decree ordering the immediate release from prison of Gen. Paez. It now remains to be seen Dickinson, to appropriate \$50,000 to complete whether President Monagas will execute this dette Patent Office, was rejected, and that offered

claims upon Venezuela have been amicably arranged, though we are not informed upon what r. Mason, to appropriate \$10,000 for the disconnection of the grounds south of the President's conditions. Our previous letters brought the conditions. breatened to blockade the entire coast unless that obnoxious law were repealed by which Venthey could be sued by their creditors. It is probable that this has been done. [N. Y. Trib

Confession of a Munderer. Two gentlemen, L. P. Howe and M. D. Hubbard, writes to the Hartford Times from North White Creek, Washington County, N. York., that there is a man in at region who admits he is the murderer of the old gentleman White, who was recently murdered in Litchfield County, Ct. He is about nineteen years old, has considerable money with him, and drinks two much. He says that two or three men were engaged with him, but he committ the act. A part of his money is in gold, which corresponds with the money on White's person plomatic relations with the Central Government of Germany.

Mr. King opposed Mr. Casa's amendment. has been issued for him there, and an officer is in

> A SAD ACCIDENT AT MEDFORD. A little girl of the Peak family, now in Medford had its clothes take fire on Thursday afternoon while playing with another child in an upper room. The hearing an outcry, rushed to the apartment and seized the little girl, but in her haste made a misstep and fell down stairs, injuring herself dangerously, while the child survived its burns out a short time. The father was also considerably burned in attempting to extinguish the flames.
>
> [Boston Bee.

> A. & ST. LAWRENCE RAIL ROAD. We be hieve the receipts on the Atlantic & St. Law-rence Rail Road for the first three months of the present year, have not been published together They are as follows:

\$5055 86 January.-Passengers, Freight, 4828 55 9884 41 4966 11 Freight, 6418 84 11384 95 March.-Passengers, 6557 73 Freight, 7538 65 14096 48 \$35,365 94 For receipts for 3 months,

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. A child of Mr. John B. Greely, about 5 years old, was left in the and during the time, got hold of some matches and a fluid lamp, removed the tube of the lamp, and set fire to the fluid. Though there was not more than a spoonful of fluid, the child's clothes as unparliamentary and out of order, and was eloquently sustained by Mr. Clay, and was carbided—29 to 22.

[Newburyport Herald.

VENICE DESERTED. Recent accounts give a gloomy picture of the appearance of Venice. The city is said to be almost a desert. The Palace of Mark, which we well remember to have thronged with gay Venetians, but little more than drew a pistol. Benton said, "I am unarmed, let fifty thousand persons have demanded and obtain ed passports to leave the city forever. This is doubtless an extravagant statement, but unques-Immense excitement and confusion followed, members interfered, and held Messrs. Benton tionably many thousands have left. Such is the

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION. As some workmen tons of pig iron on it, and in an instant the hot iron was thrown all about the building with such violence as to imbed itself in the woodwork, and dhere closely to the stove and iron pillars in the foundry. The crane, and some other parts of the woodwork, was set on fire, but it was speedily

dreadfully injured. MINT WITHOUT A TREASURER. Mr. McMurdo notified the Department several months since, of his resignation of his office, to take place on April \$2,500 and the bond is \$50,000. now vacant-the Mint closed. This will operate this session touching the subject of slavery be referred. Messrs. Clay and Webster sustained the motion, and Mr. King of Alabama and others opMint waiting to be coined. Certificates have been issued to the owners, which form a part of the commercial paper of the country. these certificates cannot be redeemed, for there is committee of investigation which was carried, no officer authorized to receive them. The Col-Mr. Richardson of Illinois, moved for a com- lector, too, is required to deposit the public monittee of inquiry upon the conduct of Secretary eys with the Treasurer, and there is no provision in the Sub-Treasury law meeting this contingency

> CHOLERA AT DONALDSVILLE, LA. A correscondent of the Southern Christian Advocate says that thirteen deaths by cholera had occurred among the negroes on Bruce's plantation at Donaldsville, La., in the two weeks prior to March 27. Many of the cases proved fa in six hours after the attack. occasional cases and deaths also on two other

THE COMING CROPS. From the favorable indications of the weather a heavy wheat crop in anticipated in Ohio, Indiana, and Virginia. plum trees which were in bloom at Nashville, 28th of March, have suffered severely from the frost. The Rockville, Md., Journal says that the very severe weather of the past two weeks has had a very injurious effect upon the wheat and clover. Much of the young clover has been deof Alabama, Mangum of North Carolina, Mason of Virginia, Phelps of Vermont, Webster of Masin a great degree thrown out. [N. Y. Express.

MR. CALHOUN. As an evidence of the sorrow n South Carolinia for the death of Mr. Calhoun. the day the news of his death reached Charleston, its Corporation met and decided to erect a monument in the public square, and subsequently, when the proposal was issued to print the last speech of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate, upon satio in letters of gold, at \$5 a copy, five thousand copies were immediately subscribed for

VIRGINIA GOLD MINES. The several mines in Mr. Hale renewed the motion to refer certain ti-slavery petitions.

Mr. Atchison moved that the motion be laid

Virginia are represented to be in full operation now, and with the aid of good machinery some of them are producing fair results. The Whitecalender in Committee of the Whole, rose and reported progress. In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Upion, Mr. Cleveland of Connecticut, made his hour's speech, advocating the admission of California, and rebuking Southern the damission of California, and rebuking Southern to the connecticut of the Connect the admission of California, and rebuking Southern threats. Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky, took the floor, when the committee rose and the House adjourned, till Monday.

These mines have been yielding very well, and arrangements will now be made to sink shafts several hundred feet, when it is expected gold will be found in more abundance, and in larger quantities than nearer the top of the surface.

Supposed TO BE LOST. The achooner Cyprus. feared that she is lost, as she was known to be out in a severe southeast storm.

[Portland Argus.]

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK. The British schr. Crown, Capt. Rolfe, from a port in Nova Scotia, with plaster, was totally lost at West Quoddy in the storm, night of 13th inst., and all on board perished. One of the bodies, and the vessel's papers, had been found. officer is in

\$35,365 94

dwork, and

says that the weeks has

as been de-

ova Scotia, Quoddy in

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.



Fourteen Days Later From Europe.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax early on Friday moraing last, with 72 passengers, and European intelligence two weeks later than the previous advices. The America passed considerable quantities of ice on the Newfoundland banks, and to the North of Sable Island. The weather, during the passage from Liverpool, has been unusually severe for the season. been unusually severe for the season.

advance in the corn market. The money market possessions.

Trade at Bombay was far from satisfactory; continues easy, and the bullion is still increasing in the bank; it now exceeds seventeen and a was stringent. At Calcutta, affairs present a far

that Government have it in contemplation to abolish the Irish Courts of Law, and transfer the whole machinery for governing Ireland to London. Both measures are violently opposed by the Irish press. The new Catholic Primate of Ireland, Dr. Cullen, has issued his first postural, which emanates from Rome, and is free from ral, which emanates from Rome, and is free from

extensive scale.

The Americans are living in constant dread and fear, and the savages are daily becoming

lack of its former spirit.

Killed, and three or four wounded. The Indians
Trade in the woolen districts has sensibly im-

The English coast was visited by a severe hurricane on the 30th March, causing much destruction of property and a frightful loss of life. Amongst other vessels lost was the John R. Skiddy, which was driven ashore on the west of Wexford, where she was a total wreck—Captain Shipley, passengers, and crew, saved. The Howard, from New Orleans, was also wrecked at the entrance of the Mersey. The steamer Adelaide, from Dublin to London, was lost near the mouth of the Thames, and every soul on board, numbering 200, was drowned.

The coast is every where strewed with portions of vessels that have fallen a prey to the elements.

of vessels that have fallen a prey to the elements. France. At Paris, although there is increased excitement and greater bitterness between conflicting parties, the only marked events of the fortnight have been, first, the revolt of one of the regiments, which the government has not succeeded in quelling—and second, a popular demonstration, in a small way, against Louis Napoleon, as he passed through the streets. Perhaps the most significant event in the legislative assembly, was a proposition by M. de Laroche Jaqueline, a friend of the President, to the effect that on the first Sunday of June, the nation should be called upon to pronounce definitively on the form of government which it should choose to select—that every elector should be called upon to inscribe upon his bulletin, Monarchy or Republic—that if a Republic should acquire the majority, it should be proclaimed by the President of the Republic, and if the Monarchy obtain the majority, it shall be proclaimed by the President of the Republic, and if the Monarchy obtain the majority, and by derisive seneers from the mountain; but at length the proposal was received in the previous question was immediately voted unanimously. The members of the mountain received the announcement with a cry of "Vive la Republique!" FRANCE. At Paris, although there is increased

received the announcement with a cry of "Vive to exceed five hundred dollars, in the discretion la Republique!"
It is said that the President of the Republic is

It is said that the President of the Republic is so deeply in debt that nothing but the possession of the imperial can extricate him, and that he is at present engaged in negotiations with Russia, for the purpose of possessing himself of that, to him, now necessary protection. The government are perseveringly employed in introducing their measures of coetcion, in which the matter than the property of the heavest thus:—a bee was let off their measures of coercion, in which the majority of the assembly support them. The Paris correspondent of the London Standard, of a late date, says, that government is said to have received despatches from Germany, which lend to the belief that a collision between Austria and Prussia is almost unavoidable. The language used by both powers partaking more and more of a hostile character.

"In one place he makes us acquainted with the still, quiet of the heavens, thus:—a bee was let off (at 8,000 feet.) which flew away, making a humming noise. At the altitude of 11,000 feet, a gray linnet was liberated, which flew away directly, but soon feeling itself abandoned in the midst of an unknown ocean, it returned, and settled on the stays of the balloon; then mustering fresh courage, it took a second flight and dashed downwards to the earth, describing a tortuous yet

the most determined opposition by the provincials and metropolitan editors, which they consider more objectionable than a small stamp. The "Napoleon," the official organ of the President, attacks the whole press, and pointedly hints at the propriety of gagging all political writers. In consequence of a scrutiny, six of the democratic members elected at the late election, have been rejected. Emile de Girardin has been rejected as a candidate for Paris, at a preparatory Socialist meeting. Eugene Sue's name is mentioned with some chance of success, should he consent to come forward.

state that all apprehension of the Russians causing any disturbance, has vanished.

In allusion to the revolt of one of the regiments at Paris, a correspondent, under date of Thursday, states that the colonel having two days ago intimated his intention to punish an adjutant who large the death of Charles Wilson, at Washington, on his wedding night, returned the following wordist: voted for the Democratic candidate at the last lowing verdict:

"That the deceased was a man of intem-

was concentrating his squadron at the Tagus, in anticipation of a hostile visit from the American naval forces, to enforce a settlement of long stand-

of Cuba causes the greatest solicitude on the part

of the Spanish government.

Advices from Constantinople say Kossuth and other Hungarians are to be imprisoned for five years at Kutahia, in Asia Minor.

cen unusually severe for the season.

There was an increased buoyancy and a slight

The felons were granted that Government have it in contemplation to the about the fact their escape. All, except O'Brien actions a fact the fact their escape. All, except O'Brien actions a fact their escape.

Was stringent. At Calcutta, affairs present a far more encouraging aspect.

Van Dieman's Land. Advices to the last of November have been received from Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, announcing the arrival there of Smith O'Brien, and his associates in the Irish tickets of leave, on condition of their engaging that their liberty should not be used as a means to effect their escape. All, except O'Brien ac-

An agent arrived in this city yesterday, from An agent arrived in this city yesterday, from all allusion to politics.

Agricultural operations, both in England and Ireland, are being carried on this year on a most extensive scale.

An agent arrived in this city yesterday, from New Mexico, through whom we have received dates from Los Vegos to the 6th of March.

Indian depredations in that country still continue. The Americans are living in constant dread

ings, in the apparently vain hope of re-imposing a tax upon the importation of articles now free.

Mr. D'Israeli, the leader of the party, is still severely indisposed.

The repeal agitation has been partially revived in Indian and the savages are daily becoming more daring.

The writer says a runner sent by a party of buffalo hunters, arrived at Los Vegos a few days before he left. The hunters had encountered a body of Apache Indians, and an engagement encountered and the savages are daily becoming more daring. Ireland, by John O'Connell, but there is a sued between them. Two of the hunters were runner's departure, nearly all of the ammunition

RESPONSIBILITY OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

of the court.

The bill relative to the press, is meeting with the most determined opposition by the provincials and metropolitan editors, which they consider the metropolitan editors, which they consider the consider the consider the consider the consideration of the conside Letters received in Paris, from Switzerland, another balloon about the same time."

THE WEDDING AND DEATH. The jury of in-

voted for the Democratic candidate at the last election, the greatest agitation manifested itself in the regiment; the soldiers refused to obey their officers, and set their authority at defiance. They feft the barracks in bands, and since yesterday have been wandering in the suburbs, behaving in a very disorderly manner. All attempts to bring them back have proved ineffectual.

Prussia and Germany. An important note has been addressed to the Russian government by that of Prussia, on the subject of the Schleswig Holstein dispute. After enumerating all the points at issue, the note says:—'These are so many facts which the emperer cannot regard with indifference, and from which he cannot, in conscience, release the Prussian cabinet.' The note concludes by distinctly intimating the determina-

science, release the Prussian cabinet." The note concludes by distinctly intimating the determination of the emperor to employ decisive measures, if necessary, in support of the Danish side of the centroversy.

A serious ruptare had occurred between the governments of Prussia and Wirtemberg, in consequence of the tone assumed by the king of the latter country in opening the chambers. The government of Prussia has addressed a note to that of Wirtemberg, couched in very strong terms, expressing the astonishment of the king's government at the speech—rejects, with the most profound indignation, the suspicions and accusations it contains, and declares it beneath its dignity to reply threto, or to continue diplomatic relations with Wirtemberg. The Prussian ambassador has been recalled. Berlin is, it is said, to be autrounded with forts. Fortified barracks have already been commenced near one of the gates.

The German parliament at Erfurt assembled

rounded with forts. Fortified barracks have already been commenced near one of the gates.

The German parliament at Erfurt assembled on the 29th March. Negotiations have been opened by the central power of Germany with the United States, and the purchase of American vessels of war, completely equipped for service.

Miscellaneous. Advices from Athens are to the 10th of March, but they furnish only confirmation of previous reports. Eleven of the captured vessels have been given up by Com. Parker. A courier arrived with despatches from London on the 18th.

A recent number of the Roman Observer says that the return of the Pope of Rome has been fixed for the 6th inst, which appears to give general satisfaction.

Advices from Lisbon state that Com. Martin was concentrating his squadron at the Tagus, in anticipation of a hostile visit from the American

anticipation of a hostile visit from the American naval forces, to enforce a settlement of long standing claims by the American government.

RIOTERS FOUND GUILTY. The jury, at Pittsburgh, in the puddler and boiler case, found Patrick McDermott, James Bratt, Ann McDermott, Patrick McDermott, James Bratt, Ann McDermott, Su. Louis, April 15. Late advices from St. Joseph's report that much suffering prevailed among a number of California emigrants who are quartered there, and that great numbers had died. Diarrhea was the principal cause.

The English and Spanish governments are in a fair way to settle their difficulties. The state of the state of the great way to settle their difficulties. The state of the great numbers of the season also added much to their sufferings, and several were preparing to return.

Preedom Notice.

RIOTERS FOUND GUILTY. The jury, at Pittsburgh, in the puddler and boiler case, found Patrick McDermott, James Bratt, Ann McDermott, Eliza Morgan, Margaret Graham, and Catharine Reeves, guilty. Each of the men were sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, and costs of prosecution. Each of the women to pay a fine of \$50, and undergo 30 days' imprisonment in the common jail.

Freedom Notice.

Suffering Amone the California Emiration Amone of California emigrants who are quartered there, and that great numbers had died. Diarrhea was the principal cause.

J. B. FILLE BROWN,

SUFFERING AMONE THE CALIFORNIA Emiration of the Suffering prevailed among a number of California emigrants who are quartered there, and that great numbers had died. Diarrhea was the principal cause.

Suffering Amone the California emigrants from the control of the Suffering Amone of California emigrants. St. Louis, April 15. Late advices from St. Joseph's report that much suffering prevailed among a number of California emigrants. New Portland, March 25, 1859.

J. B. FILLE BROWN,

SUFFERING AMONE THE CALIFORNIA Emiration of California emigrants who are quartered there, and that great numbers had died. Diarrhea was the principa

Gardiner and Monmouth Railroad. | AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT,

Gardiner and Monmouth Railroad. We gave a very brief account of this contem-	AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT,						
plated enterprise a few days ago. It appears to be gaining rapidly on the public mind. Its friends, we are told, will apply to the Legislature at its next session for a charter. If so, they will obtain it, of course; for it is a work of such manifest public utility. In fact, it is difficult for us to see on what grounds it can be objected to. It is true, this road, if constructed, would certainly draw off a portion of trade, that would otherwise come to Portland. If so, it will be because of its greater convenience, and being shorter, and a more direct channel of trade. This, therefore,	Piour, Beans, Cora, Onta, Wheat, Rye, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Matton, Chickens, Geoso, Eggs, Corn Meal, Rye Meal,	1 00 m 70 m 33 m 1 00 m 80 m 12 m 2 m 6 m 2 m 5 m 12 m 75 m 80 m	1 38 75 35 1 25 90 16 9 8 4 9 6 13 80 90	Round Hogs, Clear Sait Pork Dried Apples, Cooking do. Winter do. Potatees, Clover Seed, (Ha. Grass, Red Top, Hay, louee, Llime, Fleece Wool, Pailed do. Wonlskins,	6 35 60 33 14 1 00 8 00 75 8 00 90 30 50		6 50 10 8 43 87 40 16 1 00 3 75 80 9 75 85 35 95
instead of being an objection to it, is an addition-	BRIG	HTON	MA	RKET, Apr	4 1	8.	

more direct channel of trade. This, therefore, instead of being an objection to it, is an additional proof of its utility.

The terminus of the proposed road is the banks of the Kennebec at Gardiner, at the head of ship navigation. Connecting with the A. & K. Railroad at "Monmouth Centre," and there forming a junction, it would pass through a valley to a gap in the "Oak Hill" range, known as "Jackman's Notch"—thence by a lake or road to the BRIGHTON MARKET, April 18. BRIGHTON MARKET, April 18.

At Market, 690 Beef Cattle, 60 pairs Working Oxen, 85
Cows and Calves, 1320 Sheep, and 2975 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE — We quote extra, 86 50; first quality,
\$5 75 @ \$6 35; second quality, \$5 25 @ \$5 50; third quality, \$4 75 @ \$500.

WORKING OXEN. — Sales from \$62 to \$125.

COWS AND CALVES. — Sales from \$19 to \$40.

SHEEP. — \$3 50, \$4 00, \$4 75, \$5 00 @ \$6 75.

SWINE. — At wholesale, 32 @ 4, and 4 @ 4]c; ut retail

gap in the "Oak Hill" range, known as "Jackman's Notch"—thence by a lake or pond to the "Indian Ripps" on the Cobbossecontee river, and thence down the valley of that stream to the Kennebec. The highest elevation on the whole route is at Monmouth Centre, being 262 feet above high-water in Sagadahoc bay. This elevation [presents no serious obstacle, as the general lay of the land and face of the country admit its being surmounted by very easy gradients. BOSTON MARKET, April 15. BOSION MARKET, April 10.

PLOUR.—Sales of Genesee, common brands, \$5,62;
Ohio and Michigan, \$5,50 @ \$5,62;
Ohio round hoop,
\$5,50 @ \$5,62; St. Louis, \$5,25 @ \$5,37;
GRAIN.—Sales of yellow flat Corn at 39 @ 60e; and
white at 55 @ 56c. Northern Onts, 43 @ 44. Delaware,
\$6 @ 36c. Rye, \$62 per bushel, cash.
HAY.—Country hay, per 100 lbs., 70 @ 75c. Screwed
hay per cargo per ton \$12 00 @ 13 00; at retail per hundred, 67; @ 75c.

Bymeneul.

general lay of the land and face of the country admit its being surmounted by very easy gradients. The distance from the terminus at Gardiner to the junction at Monmouth Centre, is about 14 miles, and from thence to the junction at Leeds, with the Androscoggin railroad, is 3½ miles. By building these 14 miles of railroad, therefore, Gardiner opens to herself the whole interior trade of that region, and becomes the Albany of the Kennebec.

We are indebted to Wm. A. Williams, Esq., the intelligent and gentlemanly civil engineer.

the intelligent and gentlemanly civil engineer, who made the exploring survey, for the foregoing facts, and for which he will please to accept our acknowledgements. [Portland Argus.

hat experiments have been made with Jennings's

patent guns, which astonished everybody. Com-

heavier than an ordinary fowling piece, and is

easily managed, in fact more so than an ordinary gun, the mechanical contrivance being exceeding-

starvation a short time since—she having obsti-nately and successfully resisted every attempt to

nduce or compel her to take sustenance of any description. She lived ten days without food,

dropped accidentally by emigrants, or is stolen money secreted by a thief. [Alb. Knick.

housand copies."

a dog was seen coming from the woods near by with a woman's scalp in his mouth. The boys being frightened, fled from the premises, and spread the news. Search being made, some bones together with parts of female clothing were

found in the woods. The scalp was of black

The actual average cost of outfit will not probably

y ingenious and simple.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no Joy in Eden's resy bower! The world was sad!—the garden was a wild; And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In China, April 11th, by William Percival, Esq., Mr JOSEPH HEATH of Hellowell, to Miss MARY JEWEL, In Hallowell, Mr. PETER MILLER to Miss MARIA STEVENS; Mr. NOAH F. WEEKS to Miss PHEBE G. who made the exploring survey, for the foregoing facts, and for which he will please to accept our acknowledgements. [Portland Argus.

Lewiston and Queenston suspension bridge. This bridge, which is to connect the State of New York with Canada at Lewiston and Queenston, will be, when finished, the longest bridge of one span in the world. It will be one thousand and forty-two feet between the points of support-nineteen feet wide at the roadway, and is calculated to sustain a load of eight hundred tons. The estimated cost of the structure is thirty thousand dollars. The engineer, Mr. E. W. Serrell, propose to have it open for public travel on the 1st September next.

Destructive Weapon. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Statesman writes that experiments have been made with Jennings's

Obituary.

inventions, it eclipses them all. It fires twenty-four times in a minute, and takes effect at a dis-tance of eight hundred yards. The gun is scarce-Spirit: thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, April 18th, Mrs. MEHITABLE NORTH, Suicide by Starvation. We hear from credible sources that a woman about 40 years of age, of unsound mind, but connected with a very respectable family in Livingston Co., died from starvation a short time since—she having obtained.

In this city, April 21st, DANIEL R. TIBBETTS, son of Wm. G. Tibbetts, aged 1 year 6 mos. In this city, April 18th, LEVI PAGE, aged 87. In this city, April 18th, LEVI PAGE, aged 87. In Juy, April 18th, LEVI PAGE, aged 87. In this city, April 18th, LEVI PAGE, aged 87. In this city, April 18th, LEVI PAGE, aged 87. In Juy, April 18th, L aged 78. In this city, April 21st, DANIEL R. TIBBETTS, son of In Jary, April 6th, LYDIA L. HANSON, wife of John Hanson, aged 33.

In Peru, April 15t, MARY ELIZABETH TRACY, only daughter of Wheeler Tracy, aged 25.

In Hailowell, April 14th, Miss CLARISSA WHITE, aged 37; 15th, ELIZABETH H. LOCKE, wife of Samuel Locke, aged 62.

In Moumouth, SALLY H. B. TOWLE, wife of Ira Towle, aged 53.

In East Livermore, Capt. NATHAN WELLINGTON, aged 54.

In Summer, INCREASE ROBINSON, aged 75.

In Farmington, JAMES NORTON, aged 67.

In Chesterville, DEBORAH KNOWLTON, wife of J. B. Knowlion, aged 37.

In Swanville, PRISCILLA BULLEN, widow of Joseph Bullen, aged 25. and when at last so reduced as to be unable to

resist the kind intentions of her friends, she was too far gone for recovery. [Rochester Democrat. A NEW CALIFORNIA FOUND. Several men in In Swanville, PRISCILLA BULLEN, widow of Joseph Bullen, aged 21.
In Bristol, Capt. ISRAEL COX, aged 94.
In Bristol, Capt. ISRAEL COX, aged 94.
In Thomaston, MARY JANE HENDERSON, wife of Capt. James Henderson, aged 30.
In Orneville, Wistow MARY ROGERS, aged 90.
In Bowdoin, JOSEPH CARR, Esq., aged 85.
In Danville, WM. LIBBY, aged 49.
In Jacksonville, Als., JOHN CHANDLER, aged 104.
In East Thomaston, 3ist uh., BENJAMIN BLACK-INGTON, aged 75. e employ of Mr. W. B. May, in cleaning out B. the little Basin in this city last week, suddenly excavated a mine of sovereigns amounting to about \$500 in all. They made a division of the yellow boys, well satisfied with their day's work. How the money come there is a profound mys-tery, yet to be cleared up. It has probably been

MARINE LIST .-- AUGUSTA.

AWFUL DEATH. Mrs. Ireland and her daugh-ARRIVED. ter, of Quincy, Ill., cameto an awful death by April 18, Schr. Advent, Kimball, Boston. Rio Grande, Mace, New York, Enstern Star, Colman, Salem. Odd Fellow, Rowse, Boston. freezing and starvation on the mount freezing them to their wagon for fire-wood, insisted upon the husband and father leaving them to their fate, and seeking his own safety. The husband and seeking his own safety. The husband and seeking his own safety. The husband seeking his own safety.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS. Daily Globe, of Saturday, says:
"That during the first session of the last Con-THE SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE, of the City of Augusta, will be in session, at the new School House, in District No. 20, Middle street, East side, on Monday, the 29th of April, and on the two succeeding Mondays, the 6th and the 13th of May, at 2 o'clock P. M., to examine any who may be desirous of teaching school in the city.

April 19, 1850. 17 C. F. ALLEN. gress, we printed about 1,396,000 pages of speeches of members in pamphlet form, and in the same proportion at the second or short session, and the number we shall print this session will probably not fall short of one million five hundred

RATHER SINGULAR. A friend writing us from Newcastle, Lincoln Co. communicates the following: One day last week while some boys were playing at ball near Hussy's tavern in Nobleboro', a dog was seen coming from the woods near by with a woman's scalp in his mouth. The boys being frightened, fled from the premises, and spread the news. Search being made, some

HEATH & BEALE,

CRATSFUL for the encouragement heretower received, would respectfully inform their friends and customers, and the public generally, that they still continue, as usual, at the old stand 4 doors west of John Means store, to attend to A California Millionaire. The Providence Journal says that Mr. Stephen A. Wright, who left South Kingston several years ago for the West, and finally reached California, where he was settled when the discovery of gold was made, has just returned with a fortune of about half a million, with which, like a sensible man, he has come to live in the land of his birth. He is a blacksmith.

store, to attend to House, Ship and Sign Pointing, GRAINING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING, 4c., with fidelity and dispatch.

GLAZED SASHES, of various sizes, which they will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Augusta, March 23, 1850.

4w17

BLOOD STOCK, FURNITURE, & FARMING UTENSILS,

At Auction, on Tuesday, April 30, at 11 A. M.

Taxation in Massachusetts Cities. The rates of taxation, in the various cities of Massachusetts, last year, were as follows:—Boston \$6,50 per \$1,000; Salem, 6,40; Cambridge, 6,30; New Bedford, 5,42; Roxbury, 6,20; Charlestown, 9,00; Lowell, 8,20; Worcester, 6,75.

Taxation of Personal Property. An act has passed the Legislature of N. York, intended to meet the case of those who transact business in the city of New York, but remove to the adjoining towns, for a part of the year, to avoid the payment of the heavier taxes imposed in the city. The bill provides that when persons reside in one or more towns in the same year, their personal property shall be taxed in the towns where their principal business is transacted.

Iowa. A western paper thus speaks of California emigration from Iowa. "The emigration from Iowa will reach 3000. We estimate the property which each emigrant will take out of the State with him at an average of \$350. The actual average cost of outfit will not probably

FURNITURE, & FARMING UTENSILS, At Auction, on Tucsday, April 30, at 11 A. M.

A uction, on Tucsday, April 30, at 11 A. M.

In OxforD, all the Stock, Furniture,

Furning Utensils, &c. &c., on said Estate. The steck consists of one Ayrehire Bull, two Durham Bulls; Durham and Ayrshire Cows; valanble breeds of Saco, &c. &c. 2 Yokes of Oxen, 14 Cows and Clave, 5 Bull, about 40 Beep, 3 Hoggs, 14 Cows, and Carry, a

FRUIT TREES, BOOKS, TOOLS, &c. &c. Massachusetts Horticultural Seed Store.

exceed \$250, but every man takes more or less money for contingencies. If the above estimate is correct, the State loses \$1,050,000 by the California emigration." Massachusetts Horticultural Seed Store.

Massachusetts Horticultural Seed Store.

Massachusetts Horticultural Seed Store.

A FIRE collection of VEGET ABLE and of 1906 apecies and varieties, among which are assortments of aplendid German Aster, Stocks, Lineral, Hollyhocks, Cocksoeombs, Snap Dragon, Baisane, &c. &c. Also, a numerous list of other established lavorites, and many new and rare Seeds.

The list of VEGETABLE SEEDS comprising upwards on, Baisane, &c. &c. Also, a numerous list of other established lavorites, and many new and rare Seeds.

The list of VEGETABLE SEEDS compains all the leading and most approved varieties of Early Plas, principles of being burnt and ground with coffee; they are probably now selling as pure Java, Sumatra, &c.

In the market report of a New York paper, we find the following significant paragraph:

"Canadian peas are dull, in consequence of the decline in coffee." [Salem Register.

FROZEN TO DEATH. The Trenton True American of Monday says that two young men, aged 19 and 21 years, named Naylor, brothers, were frozen to death during the storm on Friday night last. They were employed in dredging for oysters, near Weymonth, in that State.

Preedom Notice.

The REERLY vive police that I have given my som. Have

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

To the Hon. D. WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Prebate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of Francis Knight.

Interview of Wayne, in the county of Kennebec, decreased, intestance, respectfully shows, that the personal estate of said decreased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the num of one hundred dollars—that a saie of part only of said real estate will not injure the residue thereoft that an avantageous offer has been made to him for the following described parcel of said real estate, to wit:—A certain tract of land, situate in Sangerville, in the said offer, and sangerville, in the shifth range—that the interest of all persons interested will be best promoted by an immediate acceptance of said offer. He therefore prays your Honor that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same, without giving public notice thereof.

The sale of the person making the same, without giving public notice thereof.

The sale of the person making the same, without giving public notice thereof.

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The same that the same of the same that the same of the person making the same, without giving public notice thereof.

gusta, on the 4th Monday of April, 1850. Gusta, on the Petition and Representation aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper princed in Angusta, that all persons interested may attend on the 1st Monday of June next, at the Court of Product them to be holden in Winthrop, and shew case, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Cent.

Copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest—Wm. R. Shith, Register.

17

Continued the Dillingham & Tircomb's Wild Cherry Bitters

Are the BEST BITTERS ever offered to the public.

For sale by the proprietors, at wholesale and retail.

Dillingham & Tircomb's Wild Cherry Bitters

Are the BEST BITTERS ever offered to the public.

For sale by the proprietors, at wholesale and retail.

Dillingham & Tircomb's Wild Cherry Bitters

Are the BEST BITTERS ever offered to the public.

For sale by the proprietors, at wholesale and retail.

Dillingham & Tircomb's Wild Cherry Bitters

Are the BEST BITTERS ever offered to the public.

April 22.

17

West end Kennebec Bridge.

KENNEBEC, 88.—To the heirs at law and all others interested in the estate of Nathan Wellington, late of East Livermore, in said County, deceased, testate:

Row, Augusta, Mc.

17

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to me for Probate by Thomas C. Wood, the Executor therein named—

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Augusta on the last Monday of May, 1850, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of April, 1850.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

Copy. Attest—Wm. R. Smirth, Register, held at INRESE CAMPHENE received this day by

Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1850.

Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1850.

PRANCIS KNIGHT, Administrator on the Estate of Francis Knight, Late of Wayne, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, and also his private account of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administration of the County of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Winthrop, in said county, on the last Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forencome, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

A true copy. Attest—Wn. R. Shith, Register.

TRENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the County of Kennebec, on the Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the County of Kennebec, which mortgage, I nove claim the right of the County of Kennebec, which mort

KENNEBEC, 88.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the Ath Monday of April, A. D. 1850.

MARY RANDALL, Administratix on the Estate of William Randall, late of Monmouth, in said Co., deceased, having presented her account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ondered, That the said Adm'x give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be pub-

ELIZABETH BRACKETT.

Jeweit & Prescott, No. 2 Milk street, Boston
17

18w11

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of James P. Jordan, late of M. Vernon, in the County of Kennethee, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving boad as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate ser requested to make immediate payment to

LYDIA JORDAN.

March 6, 1850.

PRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING:

CENTLEMEN of this vicinity, visiting Boaton, in want of a FIRST RATE ARTICLE OF CLOTHING for Spring and Summer Wear, are particularly invited to call at BROWN & LAWRENCE'S.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of GEORGE WHITE, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice, that six months, commencing the 8th day of April inst., have been allowed to said creditors to bring in said prove their claims, and that we will attend the service assigned us, at the Dwelling House of OLIVER PRESCOTT, in Vassaiboro', on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and or Science the 18th day of Curber 18th day of Curber

To the Honorable D WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebee. Call at the Old State House, Fronting State Str. BOSTON. 1y13 Boston, Muss., 1850 To the Honorable D WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennehec.

The Petition and Representation of ISAAC SANFORD, Gaurdian of Millia Angusta, in the county of Kennehec, minors, respectfully shews, that the said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Augusta, and described as follows: one undivided third part of the homestead of their late father, Jonathan Sanvord, decreased—that the said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minors, and that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be surforized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as is your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the 2d Monday of April 1859.

County of Kennebec.

County o

1859.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the 2d Monday of May next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

Attest.—Ww. R. Saith, Register.

Attest.—Ww. R. Saith, Register.

15°

Attest.—Ww. R. Saith, Register.

15°

ATOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest—Wm. R. Smith, Register.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Paul. Tabus, late of Vassulboro', in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directist. All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MOSES TABER.

March 25, 1850.

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and forthe County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1850.

DANIEL TAYLOR, Administrator on the Estate of DANOS H. Dog, late of Vassalbero', in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of aid deceased for allowance:

Opperator, The County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of April, and the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in and County, on the 2d Monday of May, at ten of the clock, in the foremous and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

A true copy. Attest—Wm. R. Shitta, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the Co. of Kennebec, The Guderigaed, Gnardins of Lexwellyn C. and Castle A Gercurel, minors and children of PHILE.

He will take to repair and raise said dam and mills of the rebuild the same in whole or in part.

KENNEBEC SS.—To Wm. C. Bassett.

KENNEBEC SS.—To Wm. C. Bassett.

KENNEBEC SS.—To Wm. C. Bassett.

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC SS.—You are the clock, in the foremous and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

A true copy. Attest—Wm. R. Shitta, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the Co. of Kennebec.

The Guderian of the coun

To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the Co. of Rennebec.
The sudersigned, Guardian of Lerwery R. C. and Cart.
To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the Co. of Rennebec.
The sudersigned, Guardian of Lerwery R. C. and Cart.
To the Hon. Judge of Robate for the Co. of Rennebec.
The sudersigned, Guardian of Lerwery R. C. and Cart.
The Louis R. A Gettorell, minors and children of PHILE.
NA GETOHELL, late of Augusta, deceased, represents that said minors are suized and possessed of costain real cetate situated in Augusta, and described as follows, to wit lying on the South side of Court eirect, He further and that the interest of suid minors will be best promoted by a sale of said real cetate, and the proceeds thereof secured on interest. He further represents, that an advantageous offer has been made to him for stid real cotate, and that the interest of suid persons concerned will be best promoted by an interest of suid persons oncerned will be best promoted by an interest of suid offer and sell said real estate to the persons making the same, without giving sublic motice thereof.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, 28.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the 28 Monday of April, 1850.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, 28.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the 28 Monday of April, 1850.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, 28.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the 28 Monday of May next, at the court of Probate held at Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of May next, at the Court of Probate thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maline Farmer, a newspaper peritod in Augusta, and shew cause, if say, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

SEED! SEED!

SEED!

Copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest—Ws. R. Sattri, Register.

15

SEED POTATOES, AND BARLEY. FURNITURE AT BOSTON PRICES, KENNEBEC AND PORTLAND NOVA SCOTIA WHITE BLUE NOSE POTATOES, raised from seed brought from the East last spring.
BARLEY, from New York seed, a very clean article. For saide by J. HEDGE & CO., Augusta, and MOSES TABER, Vascalbore. 4wi7 4th mo., 16, 1856.

To the Hon. D. WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebee.

THE Petition and Representation of Francis Knight, Administrator on the saide of Francis Knight, Administrator on the saide of Francis Knight, Moses Plates, and all kinds of County Boxes, Looking Glasses, Dressing Cases, Won Furniture.

Administrator on the saide of Francis Knight, Administrator on the saide of Francis Knight, Moses Plates, and all kinds of County Boxes, Looking Glasses, Dressing Cases, Won Furniture.

Hallowell, April 23, 1859.

3w17

PRESH DRUGS and MEDICINES, just received by DilLINGHAM & TITCOMB, April 22. 17 West end Kennabec Bridge.

KENNEBEC, 88.—At a Court of Probate, held at April 22. 17 DILLINGAAM & TITCOMB.

Ordered, That the said Administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenous, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

A true copy. Attest—Wm. R. Smith, Register.

To KENNEBEC, 88,—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, which will be found worthy of the attention of the trade.

Of the estate of said deceased for anowance.

On Berry D, That the said Adm's give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Winthrop, in said county, on the lat Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. BMITH, Register.

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Angusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1850.

HANNAH C. PERLEY, Widow of Israel Perley. It late of Vasanihoro', in said county, deceased, having presented her application for dower out of the real estate of said deceased:

Ordered That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by equising a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Monday of May next, at ten of the clock, in the formoun, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.
A true copy. Attest—Wh. R. Shith, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH BRACKETT.

April 22, 1850.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER. From New and Desirable Goods, selected from this Spring Importation, together with a general assortment of Fancy Articles, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear.

RAILROAD.

強動成為自己 SPRING ARRANGEMENTS. Changed March 18, 1850.

On and after MONDAY, March 16, Passenger Trains will run on this road, in connection with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

and St. Lawrence Hailroad, daily (Sundays excepted) on follows:

Leave PORTLAND for Freeport, Brunswick and Bath, at 7 A. M. and 2! P. M.

Leave BATH for Brunswick, Freeport, Yarmouth, and Portland, at 8 A. M., and 2! P. M.

At Brunswick, Stages connect with Bowdoinham, Richmond, Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta—leaving Brunswick daily at 4 P. M., on arrival of the Cars from Portland. Returning, reach Brunswick in time for the first train—reaching Portland at 1 P. M.

27 THROUGH TICKETS between Portland and Gardiner, Hallowell or Augusta, \$1.50.

At Bath, Stages connect with Wiscusset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Themaston, Belfast and Bangor.

JAMES HALL, Sup't.

Brunswick, March, 1850.

BOSTON AND LOWELL. THE NEW, SAFE, and FAST SAILING STEAMER

OCEAN,
Capt. E. H. SANFORD,

Will leave STEAMBOAT WHARF, Hallowell, MON-DAYS and THURSDAYS, for BOSTON, at 2j, Gardiner, at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leaves FOSTER'S WHARF, Boston, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EFENING.

freight and passengers to and from Waterville on the days of arrival and sailing.

N. B. This boat will take no LIVE CALVES on freight this season.

A. H. HOWARD, Agent.

16

KENNEBEC AND BOSTON

Angusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, Richmond

Old Countrymen can be supplied with BILLS OF EX-



Bath, Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, and all the Intermediate Towns
on the Kennebee River.

RETURNING—Leaves the above named places for
Boston, MONDAY and THURSDAY. They will

FLAGG'S LINE OF PACKETS. Between Augusta, Hallowell and Boston

FLAGG'S Line of Packets will run between Augusta, Hallowell and Boston, the present senson, as follows:
One of the following vessels will leave flagG'S WHARF, AUGUSTA, and the Jog on North Side of LONG WHARF, BOSTON, every SATHRDAY, during the ensuing season.
Schooner ADVENT,
ODD FELLOW, J. Rower,
GAZELLE, T. R. POOL,
ARNOY (new.) S. BEALS,
These vessels will take steam up and down the river when necessary.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A PART of Lot No. 40, on the East side of Kennebec River, about three miles from the Bridge. It lies on the East side of the road leading from Augusta to Vassalbore', and contains about 50 acres of land, with a small Orchard. For particulars enquire of GEORGE STARRETT, of Augusta.

*SW 15**

SASH, BLINDS & DOORS. SASH, BLINDS & DOORS.

O & E. W. WILLIAMSON respectfully inform the
citizens of Augusta and vicinity that they still occupy
a Room in the North end of the New Machine Shop on
the Kennebec Dam, where they manufacture and keep on
hand a large assortment of the above articles of the best
quality at reduced prices.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All orders, sent by
mail or otherwise, promptly attended to.

AGENTS.—D. H. Frohock, Smithfield; E. G. Heuston,
Danneriscotta; Charles Holmes, East Thomaston; E. B.
Humphrey, Paris; George Goodwin, Lewiston Falls.

O. & E. W. WILLIAMSON.

Augusta, October, 1849.

CALLEOGRAPA TRADE

Manson Woodman and Charles G. Smith,
WILL keep constantly on hand and for sale DELANO'S
INDEPENDENT WHEEL HORSE RAKE, a

APPLE TREES.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, a lot of Apple Trees, suitable for setting the present J. POPE.

Hallowell X Roads, 4th me. 7th, 1850.

ANNUAL MEETING.
THE Annual Meeting of the MAINE MAMMOTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., will be held at the
Secretary's Office, in Augusta, on the second Wednesday
of May next, being the 8th day of said mouth, at 16 o'clock
A. M., for the purpose of choosing all necessary Officers
for the ensuing year, to make such alterations in the ByLaws of said Co. as they may deem expedient, and to
transact such other business as may then come before
them.

W. F. HALLETT, Sec'y.

16.

NOTICE.

He keeps on hand a good assortment of Tiz Were, Stovi Pipe, STOVES, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Bathing Tubs, Copper Kettles, FURNACES fitted for heating buildings. JOB BING done at short notice. Augusta, Merch 28, 1856.

VASSALBORO' NURSERY

TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING.

The Ocean is a new boat, built expressly for this route; is well furnished with boats and fire engine; and her good qualities as a sea boat, with her splendid accommodations will render her a great favorite with the traveling public; and the proprietors hope to have a share of the business the coming season.

Stages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the Ocean in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Winthrop, Readfield, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dixfield, Canton, Skowhegan, Norridgework, Waterville, &c.

The Steamer FHCENIX will also be in readiness to take freight and passengers to and from Waterville on the days

CARPENTER & CO'S

DAILY EXPRESS! CARPENTER & CO. now Run & DAILY EXPRES

and Bath, Vin Portland, Leaving Office at AUGUSTA, at 9 o'clock A. M. They will also leave, per Stmr. Ocean, every Monday and Thursday, Stmr. Ocean, every Monday and Thursday, Leaving Office at AUGUSTA, at 1 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Will leave Office, Rail Rosed Exchange, Court Square, BOSTON, DAILY, at 4 o'clock P. M., and by STEAMER OCEAN every Tuesday and Friedray at 6 o'clock P. M.

Prompt and Personal Attention will be given to the Buying and Selling of Merchandize, Collection and Payment of Drafts, Notes, 4c. Large and Small Packages of Merchandize Trensported with Speed and at REASONABLE RATES. Business can be Transacted in Portland and in all the towns between that place and Boston, on the line of the Eastern Rail Road.

Old Countrymen can be supplied with BILLS OF EX-

wards.

Offices and Ageuts.—EDWARD FENNO, Augusta: MASTERS, SAITH & CO., Hallowell; B. SHAW & CO., Gardiner; DAVIS BLANCHARD, 2D. Richmond; SAWYER & MAGOUN, Batk; A. L. STANWOOD, Brunswick; LONGLEY & CO., Portland; JOHN R. HALL, Rail Road Exchange, Court Square, Boston.

Augusta, April, 1850.

EAVES OFFICE 7 STATE STREET, BOSTON A every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 o'clock M., for

Boston, MONDAY and HILL KSPAIS and sattend promptly and faithfully to any business; deliver valuable Parcels, Money, Bundles, Boxes, Bales, &c.; Colect Bills, Notes, Dratts, &c., in all the above named places.

AGENTS.—J. L. LIBBY, 7 State street, Boston; J. S.
ELLIOTT, Bath; G. M. ATWOOD, Gardiner; J. BEE.
MAN, Hallowell; A. GAUBERT, Augusta; J. A. PAINE,

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm in New Starson, on the Industry road, i mile from the Village. The Farm contains about 70 do acres, besides an undivided half of a pasture of 40 acres. A good proportion of the homestead is arable, or fit for plewing and tilling, and has two excellent wells of soft water. There is on the premises a roomy one story and a half House with out-buildings, two barns in good rapair—one nearly new. The location is a very desirable one on account of its praximity to churches, achools, &c.

Terms, one-half down and any reasonable credit given

achools, &c.

Terms, one-half down and any reasonable credit given
for the balance, if required. CHARLES G. SMITH.

New Sharon, April 4, 1859.

CALIFORNIA TRADE. SASII, DOORS and WINDOW FRAMES, in large quantities, at abort notice, at a reasonable discount, can be had at the Sasis, Duor and Blind Factory of O. & E. W. WILLLAMSON.

Augusta, April, 1850.

wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at their Factory at Farmington Fails.
They can also be had at Assen Village and Skowhegan Falls, and at New Sharon of C. G. SMITH.
Farmington Falls, April 4, 1850.

THE subscriber continues to carry on Business at l'OLD STAND, nearly opposite the KENNESE HOUSE, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Brass, Copper and Tin Works

THE subscribers offer for sain a large let of fruit trees, including Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Cherry Stocks suitable for grading this Spring,—Grape Vines, Gooseborry and Raspberry Bushes, and Strawberry Vines.—Also, Orders, heat-paid, will receive prompt attention; and trees packed in moss so as to ensure safety, will be put on loard the Steamer for Waterville or Augusta, if desired, free of charge except for packing.

Vassalboro', 4th m., 6th, 1850.

TWO SAWS on the East and three Saws on the West
Tend of the Kennebec Dam, (with small machinery attacked to the same,) belonging to the Kennebec Water
Power Company. These Saws will be leased on the most
faverable terms. Apply to
ALFRED REDINGTON, Agent.

April J, 1850.

A MANDINE FOR CHAPPED HANDS—A superio article, for sale by 12 CUSHING & BLACK.

MY GARDEN GATE. BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Stand back, bewildering politics, I've placed my fences round: Pass on, with all your party tricks, Nor tread my holy ground. Stand back—I'm weary of your talk, Your squabbles and your prate; You cannot enter in this walk, I've closed my garden gate.

Stand back, ye thoughts of trade and pelf, I have a refuge here;
I wish to commune with myself;
My mind is out of gear.

These bowers are sacred to the page
Of philosophic lore:
Within these bounds no envires rage;

I've shut my garden door. Stand back, Frivolity and Show It is a day of Spring; I want to see my roses blow, And hear the blackbird sing I wish to prune my apple-trees, And make my peaches straight;

Keep to the causeway, if you please; I've shut my garden gate. I have no room for such as you,

My house is somewhat small, Let love come here, and friendship true, I'll give them welcome all; They will not score my household stuff, Or criticise my store.

Pass on—the world is wide enough;

I've shut my garden door. Stand back, ye pompa, and let me wear The liberty I feel, I have a coat at elbows bare;

I love its dishabille. Within these precincts let me rove With Nature free from state; There is no tinsel in the grove;

I've shut my garden gate. What boots continual glare and strife? I cannot always climb:

I would not struggle all my life; Pass on-I've sanctified these grounds To friendship, love, and lure; You cannot come within these bounds

I've shut my garden door.

Che Story-Celler.

From Graham's Magazine THE NABOB UNCLE: OR DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND. BY AGNES L. GORDON.

Well, girls, prepare your sweetest smiles and best behavior, for your uncle has arrived at last, and I have just received this note, dated at the Astor, announcing his coming, and accepting my invitation to make our house his home. So, to use his own expression, we may expect him, 'bag and baggage,' this evening."

These words were addressed by Mrs. Medway to her daughters, as they sat at breakfast in an elegant apartment in a fashionable street, up

"That means, I suppose, that he comes with an ebony serving man in an immense turban, half a dozen hookahs, innumerable packages, and selfindulging contrivances, and all the et ceteras of an eastern nabob," replied Matilda. "I wonder where we are to stow away all the trash that he will undoubtedly pour in upon us? I wish you had not invited him here; but if his coming prove but a golden one to us, I, for one am perfectly willing to play the agreeable, with so bright

"Not so with me," exclaimed her younger sis ter Sophy; "I um determined to do as I please, and not be like an automaton, at the will of cross old invalid, as L have no doubt he is. suppose we must have great fires built up all summer, and be content to be baked and browned to crisps, in ovens of rooms, while old yellowface shivers with cold and swears at the climate And then we must live on curries, and spices and pilaus, and all sorts of horrid nauseous messes until we are as yellow and billious as himself. boldly protest against all such proceedings, and thus, once for all, good people, declare myself free and independent."

"But recollect, girls," said their mother, while she laughed at Sophy's declaration, "he is your father's brother, and as such entitled to at least an appearance of respect. I wish he was less afflicted, to be sure, for it will be a sad drawback. I fear, upon your amusements; but keep up your courage, and remember that to be heiresses Indian nabob is a distinction very much to be coveted, and worthy some sacrifices to attain."

"I am sure his deafness will be a great relief to us all," chimed in Matilda, "so as we play propriety, and have plenty of delicate attentions wreathed smiles in readiness, we can indulge once in a while in the theatrical 'aside' of impatience, which will be quite a safety-valve to

cross," answered Sophy, "and as his sight is impaired, he will probably want some one to read to him. That task I absolutely refuse to perform; for as to reading anything more than the last magazine, it is an effort I never was equal to. We will appoint Grace, reader, to his Indian majesty. What say you, Grace, are you not overwhelmned with the honor!"

This question was addressed to a quiet girl, who had hitherto taken no part in the conversa tion, but who replied with a smile, "if your uncle is the disagreeable person you describe, I shall not be emulous of the honor you design me; but if he is in truth an invalid, I will wait on him with cheerfulness, for you know I am accustome to a sick chamber."

"That's just like you, Grace, always ready and willing to do for every one," answered Sophy "Of course he is an invalid—all nabobs are. H has the gout, and we must all creep on tip-toe about the room, lest an unlucky jar might give him a twinge, and bring down a volley, not of blessings, upon our devoted heads. Then the liver complaint is a necessary appendage, and blue pills and calomel will abound. Bah! what a house it will be to be sure; I should not wonde if he has a pet monkey and half a dozen macaws and we shall have menagerie and hospital com bined. If such is the case, I shall run off and get married; so don't wonder if some morning]

"And thus forfeit your claim to the fortune store," said the sister; "for my part, I am willing to take a pill every other day, in the hope that will prove at least a gilded one, and will feed th

macaws to a surfeit—"
"In fact, kill them with kindness," interru Sophy, laughing. "Well, you are welcome to all you can get: the pill will be bitter if it is gilded. love my case too well to be shackled, even with golden fetters; so Grace and you may divide the

"Grace will of course do whatever is require of her," said Mrs. Medway, gravely, "but as she has no claim of kindred upon your uncle, she will not expect any other return than my approval. And now girls, we have spent a long time chat ting; I must go and prepare for our newly arrived relative's coming; and remember, Sophy, that you treat him with all deference and respect; that you might have a little natural feeling-"

scarcely ever heard of, except when he sent you rupt manner.

Pickle, and I intend to be as sour as vinegar." da, as she left the room.

"My daughters will be delighted to serve you may," said Mrs. Medway, graciously. "Yes, and as insipid too," replied her sister following. "As for you, Grace," she added, looking back, "as you fortunately have no selfish considerations you can afford to be as you always are, Simple Grace, gracious and graceful," and so saying, the noisy girl slammed the door after but the sight of the ear-cornet calmed her fears.

her, leaving Grace to her daily duty of washing The evening passed slowly away. Uncle the breakfast things, and arranging the room. Mrs. Medway was the widow of a merchant, who had left his widow possessed of a moderate dream golden dreams, as Sophy maliciously said. income, which they contrived should, like a thin place of gold, cover a large surface. They lived the following morning; but during the forencen up to their means in every sense. Mrs. Medway when the young ladies were occupied at their sev gave parties, kept several servants, lived in a eral employments, he unexpectedly entered, and

large house showily furnished, and dressed her- with an apologetic smile and bow, took the sea self and daughters splendidly. All this could not which Matilda hastened to offer, tendering at the self and daughters splendidly. All this could not be done without strict economy somewhere; and while the soirces of Mrs. Medway were pronounced delightful, the servants made many complaints of their daily fare. Mrs. Medway was only one of a class; there are hundreds who "rob Peter to pay Paul" and fast at home that they Peter to pay Paul," and fast at home that they at her uncle, as she repeated her questions. may appear to feast abroad.

The coming of Jacob Medway, an elder brother of her husband, who had spent his life in India, ed in time, you will not, I trust, be offended and now returned to his native land to enjoy his fortune and find an heir, was an important event spoke, and looked earnestly in her countenance to Mrs. Medway. She would rather, to be sure, have him unacquainted with certain parts of her with her most engaging smile, and speaking in golden harvest, and wished to give her daughters hear nothing. an opportunity of ingratiating themselves in his an opportunity of ingratiating themselves in his favor. These daughters were handsome, showy like him," he answered, pointing with his eargirls. Matilda, the elder, had been a decided belle for several seasons. She was tall and slender, with very fine dark eyes, rather long face, laughed the giddy girl. and that distinguished air and manner that stamps the woman of fashion. She was very anxious to man, casting a shrewd look at her; "come here, secure her uncle's favor, for she argued that a merry one, and tell me yourself.' fine fortune might secure her the alliance that her fine person had hitherto failed to win.

The youngest daughter, Sophy, with less marks. She was not amiable, but possessed a I the fright." sturdy independence that was a redeeming trait, and though often displaying it in a most disagreeable manner, was in reality much less selfish han her soft-lipped sister.

The other inmate of the family whom we have entioned was Grace Addison-"little Grace," as she was wont to be termed in her own happy home, but now "Simple Grace," as Sophy loved selves like so many magpies," said the old gento call her. The mother of Grace was a cousin tleman. "But who is this young lady in the of Mrs. Medway; she had been left a widow, in corner?" very straitened circumstances, her husband dying benefactor certainly had a claim.

was made to feel her dependence, and had re- Simple Grace." So saying, she ran out of the solved in her own heart to sieze the first opportunity of releasing herself from this thraldom, she was really essential to her; whilst for Sophy, to Sophy, she exclaimedrude as she sometimes appeared, she cherished a

warm attachment, for she alone acted towards her as an equal and a friend. Grace Addison was not beautiful, but she had charms enough to make her a dangerous rival, had she appeared on equal terms with the sisters. She shrunk, however, from society, and seldom appeared at Mrs. Medway's soirces-very much, must be confessed, to that lady's satisfaction. the glow on the lip of a sea-shell, and the deli-

of refinement so rare and so indescribable. Such was the family of which the nabob, Jacob Medway, was expected to become an inmate. In Mrs. Medway's drawing room the family was assembled to receive the expected guest. Sophy was ridiculing her sister, and imitating the welcome which she said Matilda had learned by rote, when the noise of carriage wheels was heard, and presently a loud ring of the bell announced the arrival. Mrs. Medway arose and went into the hall, and then came the sound of trunks unstrapped, and packages thrown in, and next, enveloped in cloaks, the rich uncle stepped from the carriage, and being welcomed by Mrs. Medway, was shown at once to his room, where every accommodation for his comfort had been made. He had a colored servant, and as many packages as even Matilda expected, but no pet

monkey or macaws as yet appeared. "Well, mamma, what is he like?" exclaime both daughters in a breath, as she re-entered the

"You shall judge for yourselves presently, she answered. "He does not appear to be gouty, however, for he stepped quite firmly into the hall,

and his voice is pleasant and not at all cross. "So, perhaps, Matilda will not have the gratiication of being a martyr after all," cried Sophy, laughing; "her honey-water will sour by keeping, and my vinegar become flat; well, after all, with him, and who was so true and kind to him I am a little disappointed. I don't believe he is at all rich, Matilda, unless he is gouty, cross, and everything bad; it would be too much of a It was unusual for the quiet Grace to be roused

good thing if he were." Matilda did not much relish her sister's railery, and a sharp reply rose to her lips, as the door chair, looked into his face with such an affective which he politely accepted, and then expressed, drew Grace gently toward him, and a pleasant in a very words, his thanks for her courtesy. He was of course an object of great interest

a fine open countenance, yellow and brown to be was only knee high when I saw him last. And sure, in its hue, but the expression of his mouth now, my dear child, for surely I have a right to contradicted at once all idea of ill-nature. His call you so, why are you living here? Where

that superb India shawl. I tell you, mamma, it is a natural feeling for his presents and his rupees that inspires you, and I will have none of them, except they come in a natural way, without any force put on my inclination. You know I am a little ickle, and I intend to be as sour as vinegar."

"And I as sweet as honey-water," cried Matilis in part denied me."

is in part denied me."

"My daughters will be delighted to serve yo

Medway retired early, and the young ladies, after

exchanging opinions of him, went to rest, to Uncle Medway did not appear at breakfast or

"I rested pretty well, thank you, said he uncle, "and as I hope to become better acquaint my scrutiny." He took Matilda's hand as h

household arrangement, but she hoped to reap a the cornet, without which it was evident he could

trumpet to Sonhy. "There, Matilda, is ten thousand lost to you.

"What does she say?" asked the old ger

Sophy rose, and courtesied before him, as sh said to Grace, "Your turn next-so prepare I wonder if the old Indian thinks he can turn us beauty than her sister, was still much admired. about as he would some China ornaments, while She had a rattling, dashing way of saying pert we stand bobbing like so many mandarins before and sometimes shrewd things, that passed for him!" then turning to her uncle, she added, "I wit among the idlers who surrounded her, though am delighted that you think I resemble my father, they often winced under the keenness of her re- sir, although Matilda is counted the beauty, and

> "Oh, Sophy, how can you rattle so!" exclaimed Grace.

"Now hush, Grace, until your turn com-You know I always speak out what I think." "Especially when you know one party least cannot hear," said her sister sarcastically. "You all seem chattering away among you

"Our Consin, Grace Addison," screamed Sowhen Grace was just fifteen. Grief and anxiety threw her into a consumption, and she died two years after, leaving her orphan child to the care of all our dresses, copies Matilda's music, waters er cousin, Mrs. Medway, who had herself been her flowers, sketches in her album, and does a tenderly reared under the roof Mrs. Addison's thousand things for which others get the credit; father, and upon whom the grand daughter of her and more than all she bears my impertinences enefactor certainly had a claim.

Mrs. Medway was a selfish woman, and the turning towards her, "you are properly introcharge was irksome; but the circumstances of her own early life and adoption were so extenhave made one party at least hear this time," sure of her friends by refusing it; and thus whilst face has half as much generosity as he should Grace was ostensibly cared and provided for, she have, there is a nice little plum in store for

When the party met at dinner, there were preferring to earn her daily bread, rather than several dishes cooked to suit Uncle Medway's eccive it as a favor, while she toiled for it as a taste, among the rest a curry. Mrs. Medway nenial. But her gentle and pliant nature dread- and Matilda accepted some of the proffered vied to offend Mrs. Medway, for she knew that ands, but when the old gentleman politely turned

"No. I thank you, none of your nauseou messes for me; the very smell of them takes

away my appetite !" "I say I can't bear curry," screamed Sophy, "Oh, Sophy, how can you be so rude!" said

her mother, in despair, "Because I hate hypocrisy," answered the other angrily. "There sits Matilda, striving to We have said Grace was not beautiful—"lovely" appear to eat what I know she abhors—afraid to say what her likes or dislikes are; it would not is the epithet properly belonging to her. Scarce-ly above the middle height, her slender form was be worth the effort she makes to swallow it, if inexpressibly graceful in all its attitudes; there were no angles about her, Sophy said. Every accidental position was a study for a sculptor- shame, Matilda. Uncle Medway must, indeed, and never was the gentle name of "Grace" more be deaf, dumb and blind, not to discover in a fitly applied. Her deep, thoughtful blue eyes short time all your false pretences." Sophy were shaded by long black lashes, that rested spoke rapidly, despite of both mother's and sison a cheek whose deepest tint never exceeded ter's attempts to stop her, and Grace's appealing looks. Secure in their guest's entire deafness cate features and rich mass of hair gave that air she railed severely at the deceit she despised Uncle Medway cast a searching look toward Matilda, and then turning to Grace, who sat next him, invited her to partake of his favorite dish

Grace thanked him, but declined. "What," said he, with a smile, "can't you bear curry, either! Perhaps you have never

"I am not fond of it, I confess," answere Grace. "I have often seen it on my grandfather's table, and he tried in vain to induce me t like it."

Again those shrewd eyes of Uncle Medway rested on Grace's countenance, and no further discussion arising, the dinner passed pleasantly

old gentleman, while the sisters took their usual promenude; when, suddenly turning towards her, he said, in his peculiarly abrupt manner, "Who was your grandfather ?"

Grace looked up in surprise, but im answered, "My grandfather's name was Maurice Addison.

"And your father's !"

"Jacob Addison; he was born in India-" and then, with a sudden impulse, she exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Medway, did you know my grandfather? Are you not the old friend I have so often heard him mention, who went out to India to such enthusiasm; but she rose from her seat and laying her hand on the old gentleman's ate and expectant gaze, that his heart must have mediately rose, and introduced him to her been adamant indeed to resist it. And as his faughters, and Grace offered him the arm-chair, was, in reality, a loving and unselfish heart, he

smile lighted up in his face, as he said-"And are you Maurice Addison's own little to the little group, and did not altogether answer merry pet, Grace, he so often mentioned in his letters to me! You are, I am sure, and you are Uncle Medway was tall, and rather stout, with the daughter of my little god-son, Jacob, who

"All fudge, mamma," laughed Sophy, rising from her seat; "talk of natural feeling, indeed, for a cross old fidgetty fellow one never baw, and for his infirmities, speaking in a nervous and abscarcely ever heard of, except when he sent you rupt manner.

sea, he could not distinguish minute objects. He carried an ear cornet in his hand and apologized that though they were all very kind to her, she would remain no longer than until she could precure an independent situation, as she feared, precure an independent situation as she feared, precure an independent situation as she feared, precure an independent situation.

old gentleman added, "Say nothing about this manner. It was with mingled feelings, there-conversation, if you please, until I give you perfore, that Mrs. Medway met the information that

groups of tashionables passed and stared; it is an the "Dead March." ordeal I never will pass through again."

take one drive, with such a reward in view."

sharply round, "don't Matilda like her dress?" "Shall I answer for you!" asked Sophy.

muttered the old gentleman; then turning to fully among his guests, ear-cornet in hand, and Grace he said, "Will you accompany me to-morrow, Grace! I promise faithfully that you many, and flattered by all. shall have no reward save the consciousness of Just as supper was announced, and the mu obliging a troublesome old man."

consent being given, Grace became the almost and followed by the young ladies, stepped into daily companion of the old gentleman, who the midst of the brilliant circle and said. seemed, however, to bestow but little notice on "My guests are aware, I suppose, of my it her, lavishing all his preference on Matilda, who tention to adopt one of these fair young ladies as

was elated with her success. A few days after. Uncle Medway brought consented to spare one from her bright circle. down a closely written letter of several pages, am a lonely old man, with many peculiar notions, which he asked Matilda to copy for him, as she and I require, therefore, a cheerful, yet gentle to do anything for her dear uncle. Matilda re- an one I have found in the person of Grace Add morning. That evening the sisters went out with their mother, and Mr. Medway retired early to his own room, but having occasion to come ing over a table on which were spread writing materials. She leaned her head on her clasped hands, and sighed heavily. As he entered the room she looked up, and hastily drew a blank sheet over the page she had written.

"You look pale, child," said the old gentleman, as he put on his spectacles. "What are you doing there !"

"Only writing a little-but I have a severe headache," answered Grace. "Go to bed, then. What are you poking your

"You shall not see it, if it is," said Grace playfully putting her hand on the paper, "and I must finish it to-night, because I have promised;" "Well, well," said the old man kindly,-

promises must be kept, of course. I hope Matilda has kept her promise of copying my letter. Do you think it will be finished by to-morrow morning, Grace !" And without waiting a reply, he left the room.

The following morning the letter and copy were laid by Uncle Medway's plate, and the old gentleman examining it with an approving glance, took a fifty dollar note from his pocket-book, and said, "I do not wish to offend, by offering a remuneration for this correct and beautiful copy; bids of a fellow, whose sole object seemed to be but I know you ladies have always some charita-to-make sport for the buyers, rather than himself ble object of interest, and the fair writer of this must have devoted many hours to its accomplishment. It will gratify her to have the power of the knight of the ivory-headed hammer, looking to accomplishment. doing good in every way—a power which will perhaps ere long be unlimited. Will you accept it Marilda and the room for a champion to avenge his wrongs, fixed his eyes upon a biped of huge district. it, Matilda, as to you it justly belongs, and be my

Matilda's eyes sparkled; this speech inferred nuch, and as she gracefully took the note, she fellow out !" thanked her uncle and promised to dispose of it in charitable donations.

After breakfast, Uncle Medway was deeply engrossed in a paper which he was endeavoring spreading his nostrile like a lion's, and putting to decipher, and the sisters were sitting together, on the wolf all over his head and shoulders, old

you intend to benefit by my uncle's donation; as a whisper that was heard all over the roomyou earned the money so honorably, you will of "My good frin, you go out with me I give you course, disburse it with equal honesty and jus- half de money!"

Matilda colored slightly, but laughed, saying, I shall do myself the charity to purchase that The auctioneer had the good sense to join in the superb head-dress, and several costly et ceteras laugh, and coolly forked out the V. that I want for Mrs. Dayton's ball, and if you are a good girl and hold your tongue, you shall be an object of charity, too."

"Now, Matilda, that is too mean even for you," you, as Grace really copied the letter, she should matter—was a serew loose, or a string broken? at least have the privilege of distributing the We, too, marveled for a while, and at length money; here she comes; now Grace, in what way ought uncle's donation to be applied—you are an immense crowd collected to hear and see, and the proper person to decide, and prevent Matilda discovered that two opposition boats were up for from the selfishness she contemplates, in bestow-ing it all upon herself and me." discovered that two opposition boats were up for St. Louis. The James Millingar had procured

Her sister crimsoned with anger, but Grace she would never act so deliberate a falsehood; as

be a charity to assist her-" "And begin by paying her bill," interrupted not be dictated to by either of you," and hastily

the family for several weeks, and must indeed, be shown that "it whithled ithelf." have been deaf, dumb and blind, to remain igno rant of the by-play going on around. Secure in his entire deafness, Matilda frequently made use of her safety-valve aside; and once, when re- North State, is undoubtedly the healthiest spot quested by her uncle to play, and she said to her on earth; and it was on that account that so sister, "I hope to have the pleasure of playing "lower country gentlemen" were surprised one the Dead March for him ere long," she caught day to see a Bunkumite at work opening an omi his eye fixed upon her with such a severe glance, that a momentary doubt of his inability to hear made her tremble; but again assured by his bland manner toward her, she plied her fulsome flat
"Digging a grave! Why, I the eyes were small, with a keen, shrewd, searching expression, and one could scarcely credit that their vision was impaired so that, without glas-

in Mrs. Medway's circumstances, she was a burden.

"Humph!" was the only reply; and then the quired—and this was done in the most delicate he one day gave, that he had purchased a house Grace willingly acceeded; she knew that Mrs. in one of the most fashionable squares, and de Medway would not like to believe she possessed any claim, however slight, on Uncle Medway's regard; and although feeling an attachment to him for her grandfather's sake, had not the slightest idea of endeavoring to rival her cousin.

One morning Uncle Medway expressed a desire to drive through the city, and wished one of the ladies to accompany him as a cicerone. Matilda's services were instantly offered, and politically accepted. On their retorn, Matilda threw herself on a sofa, exclaiming to her mother— ter, on condition that she resided with him to "Well, I never was so wearied in all my life; cheer his lonely old age. Mrs. Medway give a and I consider this splendid dress, which uncle delightful assent. She had no doubt on whom purchase for me at Stewart's, as very hardly the choice would fall, and immediately congratu earned. Never will I consent to be driven about, lated Matilda, and caused it to be whispere shut up in a carriage with such a perverse, ques- among her confidential friends that her eldest tioning old codger again for a dozen dresses. daughter would be the heiress of the Indian nabob Why, the old man seemed to think I must know Matilda declared the affliction of residing with the whole history of the city, from its first settle- such a horrid bore a severe penalty, but promised ment-we will have to lend him Diedrich Knick- herself the satisfaction of spending his money at erbocker's book. And then such stopping to pleasure, while Sophy maliciously advised her to admire the churches and other buildings, while practice the "Groves of Blarney" preparatory to

The important evening arrived, and the three "The honey-water is exhausted is it?" asked young ladies elegantly attired in dresses of em. Sophy. "You gave it in too great quantities at broidered crape over India satin, presented by first; well, for my part, I might be induced to uncle Medway, took their places in his splendid saloon to receive their guests. Matilda evidently "What is that?" asked the uncle, turning took the precedence, and very handsome she looked in her stately beauty, doing the honors with all the grace which the future mistress of so superb "Oh, yes," interrupted Mrs. Medway, "she an establishment should possess. While Grace, was expressing her admiration and gratitude; but looking perfectly lovely in her pure and tasteful she says she will fear to go with you again, lest dress, shrunk abashed from the admiring gaze you should think her motives interested." bestowed upon her, and was abashed by the at "Humph! motives are apparent enough!" tention she excited. Uncle Medway went cheer bestowed upon her, and was abashed by the at-

cians had left the hall for the supper room, Uncle Grace gladly assented, and Mrs. Medway's Medway, supporting Mrs. Medway on his arm.

my sole heiress, my sister in-law having kindly had so often expressed the pleasure it gave her and patient spirit, to support my whims. Such ceived the document with a gracious smile, and son, the grand child of my oldest friend, and the promised it should be done by the following daughter of my namesake and godson. I therefore declare her my adopted child and heiress. A murmur of surprise ran through the assem bly, and Mrs. Medway and Matilda seemed ready down again for his glasses, he saw Grace bend- to sink with confusion, Sophy clapped her hands and Grace, pale and trembling with aurprise an emotion, suffered herself to be led forward by the

old gentleman, who continued, "I have met with much kindness and attention beneath the roof of my sister-in-law, in token of which I shall bequeath to my niece, Matilda, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, when she has the pleasure of playing the Dead March for me. And to her sister, whose opinions were frankly avowed I shall leave a similar sum. My ear-cornet and glasses have served me a trusty part, and I now lay them aside, I hope forever, trusting eyes out there for? I dare say, some long letter to a sentimental friend, eh?" He approached often deceitful, and one need not be deaf, dumb and blind, though he is a Nabob Uncle."

Whether Mrs. Medway and her daughte staid to the splendid supper prepared, and swa!lowed their mortification and the delicacies together this record sayeth not; but that the beautiful heiress Grace Addison, became at once a star of the first magnitude in the tashionable world, is to be expected; but the bright star ever found her happiness in enlivening the home of the eccentric but kind old man, who found in his adopted daughter the delight and solace of his old age.

Making a "V." A story is told of an auc tioneer who was provokingly annoyed, while in mensions, a very monarch in strength, and cried

"Marlow, what shall I give you to put that

"I take one five dollar bill."

"Done, done, you shall have it." Assuming the ferocious, knitting his brows Marlow strode off to the aggressor, and seizing "Well, Matilda, what charitable institution do the terrified wretch by the collar, said to him in

"Done! done!" said the fellow. "Hurrah! hurrah!" shouted the audience

DID IT "WHITTHLE ITHELF !" An everlas ing whistle, or rather a scream, says a late Pittsburg Dispatch, was heard yesterday morning a exclaimed the other indignantly. "Shame on the wharf. Every body wondered what was the went down to see what ailed the boat. We found a brass band to attract passengers, and the Mt. Vernon made use of her purpose. As soon as the band struck up, the whistle broke out in a strain so loud and shrill she told her uncle it should be applied to charity, that nothing else could be heard for squares she will certainly keep her word. And there is around—the band would be drowned entirely poor Mrs. Brown, the laundress, it would indeed the horrid shriek of the whistle, and then the whistle would cease—as the band again struck up, the whistle shricked horribly-and so it continued all the morning. The spectators and au-But her sister rising angrily exclaimed, "I will ditors were vastly tickled, but the passengers on the two boats must have had a sorry time of i Some grave people talked of "indicting the nuisance," but we understood privately that it would

[Cincinnati Times

"Oh, no, sir-they never die but once !" They never asked this question "but once." Sabbath Reading.

THE WORSHIP OF NATURE BY J. G. WHITTIER.

"It hath beene as it were especially rendered nee and made plaine and legible to my understa that a great worshipp is going on among the thyngs

The Ocean looketh up to heaven, As 'twere a living thing, The homnge of its waves is given In ceaseless worshipping.

As bends the human knee A beautiful and tireless band, The Priesthood of the Sea! They pour the glittering treasures out

Which in the deep have birth,

And chant their awful hymns about

They kneel upon the sloping sand,

The watching hills of earth. The green earth sends its inceuse up From every mountain shrine, From every flower and dewy cop That greeteth the aunshin The mists are lifted from the rills

They lean above the ancient hills As doing homage there. The forest tops are lowly cast O'er breezy hill and glen, As if a prayerful spirit pass'd

Like the white wing of prayer,

The clouds weep o'er the fallen world E'en as repentant love; Ere to the blessed breeze unfurl'd They fade in light above.

The sky is as a temple's arch, The blue and wavy air Is glorious with the spirit-march Of messengers of prayer. The gentle moon-the kindling sun-The many stars are given,

The altar-fires of Henven!

As shrines to burn earth's incense on-

Hope.

You will scarcely find a man in all the ranges of our creation whose bosom bounds not at the mention of Hope. What is hope but the solace and stay of those whom it most cheats and deludes—whispering of health to the sick man, and better days to the dejected—the fairy name

This is only one of haudreds of certificates, constantly coming to hand from every part of the country, attesting the semicons of the medicine, should be addressed to CURTIS & PERKINS, Bangor. For sale by agents throughout the country, by Druggista generally, and by Dillingham & Tircome, wholesale and retail agents, Auguste; L. S. Prince, Winthrop; N. H. Carey, R. B. Dunn, Wayne.

N. B. The Cramp and Pain Killer is the best Horse and Ox Liniment in the world. on which young imaginations pour forth all the poetry of their souls, and whose syllables float VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR. like wrial music into the ear of frozen and paralyzed old age! In the long catalogue of human griefs, there is scarce one of so crushing a pressure, that hope loses its elasticity, becoming unable to soar and bring down fresh and fair leaves from some far off domain, which itself creates. And yet, whilst hope is the great inciter to exertion, and the greater soother of wretchedness, who knows not, that it ordinarily deceives mankind, and that, though it crowd the future with a glorious resting-place, and thus tempt us to bear up awhile against accumulated disasters, its palaces and gardens vanish as we approach, and we are kept from despair only because the pinnacles and forests of another bright scene fringe the horizon, and the deceiver finds us willing to be yet again deceived. Hope is a beautiful metoor; but nevertheless this meteor, like the rainbow, is not only lovely because of its seven rich and radient stripes; it is the memorial of covenant between man and his Maker, telling us that we are the constant of the lower of the lower of the lower of the system is the sure precursor of plasase, sould be the lower of a sasible and inspatible reflection of which is the system is the sure precursor of plasase, successed and the propose of sensible and inspatible perspitention, thus expelling, by the pores of the skin, but is a powerful promoter of a sasible and inspatible perspitention, thus expelling, by the pores of the skin, but is a powerful promoter of a sasible and inspatible perspitention, thus expelling, by the pores of the skin, but is a powerful promoter of a sasible and inspatible perspitention, thus expelling, by the pores of the skin, but is a powerful promoter of a sasible and inspatible perspitention, thus expelling, by the pores of the skin, those native the constraints of the blood, the retention of which is the sare precursor of plasase, and the patient and the same precursor of plasase, the constraints and inspatible perspitention, thus expelling, by the pores of the skin, but is a powerful p like erial music into the ear of frozen and par- The great northern remedy for Consumption tween man and his Maker, telling us that we are confirm by incom tween man and his Maker, telling us that we are born for immortality, destined—we sepulchre our greatness—to the highest honor and noblest hap piness. Hope proves man deathless. It is the struggle of the soul breaking loose from what is perishable, and uttesting her etermine. perishable, and attesting her eternity. [Rev. H. Melville.

Charity-Its Rewards. What is nobler or holier than Charity! Charity looketh kindly on the erring; she entreateth

We have received hundreds of certificates of its woi
defoil cures, from every part of the country, many
which have been published and may be had gratis of an the misguided without chiding, and leads back the guilty to the path of rectitude, forgetting the sins that are passed. Charity mocketh not at the proud or the humble; she perceiveth that each hath a cause for his ways and if she lendeth advice to either, it is with a soft advice and modest demeanor. Not that Charity self abaseth herself, or doubteth her own strength, but be-

berself, or doubteth her own strength, but because she knoweth that the heart of man is stubborn, and may be entreated when it will not be driven. Charity seeketh reward in the thing she doeth. She cares not for the words of applause; her work, and the payment, therefore, cometh of God. Slow to reprove, she is swift to entreat and to bless, and her footsteps are hallowed with the joy of reconciliation and repentance. Charity helpoth to save souls—most of all the virtues, she helpeth to bless the world. Peace goeth with her, and the wagging of evil tongues ceaseth in her preserce. Who is there that needeth not charity? and he who needeth, shall he not little related to the save souls. The preserce is a large orchard of meetily grafted fruit upon it. There is a chance for procuring shandance of muck for manure, thereby allowing an annual sale of the hay if preferred. Terms reasonable. One-third of the price may contribute the procuring shandance of muck for manure, thereby allowing an annual sale of the hay if preferred. Terms reasonable. One-third of the price may contribute the premises, or of the Editor of the Maine Farmer, for further particulars. not charity? and he who needeth, shall he not give it in return ! Holy Charity! she it is who, MATS:-MATS:-Wool, Jute, Manilla, and Grass trusting in God, casteth her bread upon the waters, to find it tenfold after many days.

Good Counsel. My advice is, that you en- ALL HEALING VEGETABLE OINTMENT deavor to be honestly rich or contentedly poor; HAS been well tested during the last eixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold

to that.

And in the next place, look to your health, and if you have it, praise God, and value it next to a good conscience; for health is the second belssing that we mortals are capable of—a blessing that money cannot buy—and therefore value it, and be thankful for it.

As for money, which may be said to be the third blessing, neglect it not; but note, that there is no necessity of being rich, for I told you there be as many miseries beyond riches as on this side of them, and if you have a competence, enjoy it with a meek, cheerful, thankful heart. I have heard a great divine say, that God has two dwellings, one in heaven, and the other in a meek and thankful heart. [Izaak Walton.]

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And in the next place in the world for burns. It is one of the beat things in the world for burns. PILEES—Thousands are verified for the Piles.

BURNS.—It is one of the beat things in the world for burns. It is one of the beat things in the world for burns. It have heard so god for my part of the body or limbs, when infanced. In some cases it should be applied of them, and if you have a competence, enjoy it with a meek, cheerful, thankful heart. I have heard a great divine say, that God has two dwell-lings, one in heaven, and the other in a meek and thankful heart. [Izaak Walton.] thankful heart. [Izaak Walton. KEEP YOUR TEMPER. Few men in public

rivate life escape the tongue of scandal. There s a propensity in human nature to cover its own defects by prating of the misdeeds of others. And it is not easy for the Christian even, always to hold his peace when idle tongues are dealing with his fair name. If wise, however, he will do so, and let a lie die a natural death, instead of galvanising it into life by the battery of passion.

There is much good sense and sound philosophy

n the following extract from the private note of a in the following extract from the private note of a valued correspondent:—"I like," he writes, "the story of the blacksmith who was requested to bring a suit for slander. He said he could go into his shop and hammer out a better character. in six months than all the Courts in Christendom | section. could give him. I lately saw a piece which did me great and outrageous wrong so I sat down and wrote aix practical pieces for the press, and the thing pass. I found this the best way of the press. I found this the best way of the press. I think it more likely to J. A. Linscott, Phillips.

J. A. Linscott, Phillips. give me a fair name with good people, than those everlasting defenses." [Amer. Mess.

THOUGHT. One great and kindling thought THOUGHT. One great and kinding thought
from a retired and obscure man, may live when
thrones are fallen, and the memory of those who
J. Safford, 2d, Monmoul thrones are fallen, and the memory of those who J. S. Roire, Ruminouth filled them obliterated, and, like an undying fire, A. T. Mooers, Aroustock, T. Molern and Michael Company, and Michael Company, Market Company, A. T. Mooers, Aroustock, Market Carlot Company, Market Company, Market Carlot Company, Market Carlot Company, Market Carlot Company, Market Carlot Car thrones are fallen, and the memory of those who may illuminate and quicken all future generations.
[Channing.

TRUE RELIGION, is a life unfolded within, not mething forced on us from abroad.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, pleasantly situated in Augusts, within 2 miles of the Bridge, on the East side of the river, containing 55 acres of good land, cuts about 25 tons of hay. Buildings new, wood sufficient for the use of a family. The present proprietor wisking to change his business, will sell at a bargaiz.

Augusts, Nov. 6, 1849.

ARTHUR C. CLARK.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.

WHEREAS. I have been informed that certain persons are traveling in this and other States, with the model of a horse rake having wire teeth attached to heads strong on a rod, secured by bolts through an axle-tree with wheels, the teeth having a separate and independent motion, calling it Jenning's horse rake, and offering the patient right for sale. I hereby caution the public to beware of the deception, as it is my invention, secured by letters patent, with the exception of the wire teeth, (which have proved to be far inferior to the wooden teeth in my rake.)

East Livermore, Me., March 3, 1850.

Sarsaparitia and Wild Cherry Bitters. FOR Indigention, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Loss of Appetite, &c. It is a valuable preparation for Spring Complaints, regulating the bowels, purifying the blood, and eradicating from the system all humors. It contains all the medicinal virtues of Sarasparilla and Wild Cherry in their most concentrated form. Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail by 12 CUSHING & BLACK.

CURTIS & PERKINS

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY is the world for Cramp in the limbs or stomach; violent pain in the limbs, back, side, or stomach; stitches in the back or side; billous cholic; rheumatic affections in the limbs, back, side or stomach; spinel diseases, chapped hands, chilbialins, toothache, dysontery or diarrhea, and all cases of cuts, wounds, bruices, &c. Read the fellowing certificate and doubt who can.

wounds, bruiers, &c. Read the fellowing certificate and doubt who can.

Messrs. Curtis & Perkins—For two years past I have been entirely prostrated with the Rheumatism; both of my knees were swelled to twice their original size—a large bunch came out on my breast bone, appearing like a part of the bone thrown out. Another bone was thrown out of my wrist. In short, I endured the mest exercitating pains for nearly three years. I obtained the best medical attendance the country afforded, and tried a great number of medicines and prescriptions without the least benefit or alleviation, when I had the good fortune to procure a bottle of your Gramp and Pain Killer. Soon after taking it, I found I could get some rest nights, and the pain became less violent. I have continued to take it and apply it externally, until I have used eight bottles. I took much larger quantities than was recommended. The swelling has all gone down, both in my isobs and breast, and I am ternally, until I have used eight bottles. I took much larger quantities than was recommended. The swelling has all gone down, both in my limbs and breast, and I am entirely relieved from pain. I have been able to do a good day's work at any time for the last three months, for a man of my age. No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from this article. I believe it the best article in the world for Rheumatism. I have also used it for cholic, pains in the stomach and always found immediate relief. JOHN BUCKMAN.

This is only one of handreds of certificates, constantly coming to hand from every part of the country, attesting

This invaluable medicine is highly concentrated and put up in 2 or. and 44 or. bottles, at fifty cents and on dollar per bottle, and each bottle warranted to contain MORE CURATIVE PROPERTIES than four bottles of any o

FARM FOR SALE.

but be sure that your riches be honestly got, or you will spoil all. For it is well said by Causain, "He that loses his conscience, has nothing left that is worth keeping." There be sure you look to that.

In more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been some within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into public favor, it may be said truly, this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND," (containing no mercury), it may be used with perfect safety. If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value in cases of Swollen or Sore Breast, they would always apply it. If used freely, according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS.—It is one of the best things in the world for home than one than ONE MILLION BOXES having been some within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into public favor, it may be used to public favor, it may be said truly, this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND," (containing no mercury) it may be used with perfect safety. If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value in cases of Swollen or Sore Breast, they would have a proper safety. It is one of the best things in the world for the public favor, it may be used to public favor

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